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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

No. 690.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1768.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-Bay.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout the Province aforeſaid,

Humbly ſhew,

THE Subſcribers Owners of the Proprietors of a certain Tract of common and undivided Land, ſituate in the late Province of Maine, beginning on the weſt ſide of Saco River about fifteen Miles above the Mouth of ſaid River, at the Head of the Patent Land ſo called, and running up by ſaid River into the Country till it meets with the Line between the Province of New-Hampſhire and the Province of Maine, where it croſſes the two Townſhips commonly known by the Names of Fry's Town and Brown's Town, or Conway, in length; and in breath from Saco River, excepting four Miles weſterly of ſaid River, the fifteen Miles aforeſaid, to Newichawonnock River, running from the head Line of Biddeford by Arundell and Wells to Berwick and Lebanon Lines, and thence to ſaid River (excepting Philipſtown and Coxhall) and thence as the dividing Line between the Provinces aforeſaid runs, and by ſaid Lane as far as where it croſſes Frye's Town and Conway as aforeſaid: And your Petitioners apprehending it would be for the Advantage of all who are intereſted in ſaid Tract of Land if a Meeting of the Proprietors thereof was called and held as ſoon as conveniently may be: We therefore pray that your Honor would be pleaſed to grant a Warrant for that Purpoſe; ſaid Meeting to be holden at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe in Boſton on Wedneſday the 27th Day of July next, at Six of the clock in the Afternoon; then and there to chuſe a Moderator and Clerk, and to appoint a Committee to act in Behalf of the Proprietors, and more eſpecially to proſecute in the Law all ſuch Perſons as have treſpaſſed upon ſaid Lands, either by erecting Houſes, Mills or other Buildings, or by ſtrip or waſte; and in general to tranſact all Matters and Things which may be thought neceſſary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors.

Andrew Oliver,
N. Sparhawk,
Thomas Cuſhing,
John Hancock,
Sam. Waterhouſe.
Wm. Phillips for Abigail Bromfield
Willm Pepperrell,
Samuel Adams,
A. Oliver, Jun.
Gawen Brown.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

(SEAL.)

To the Honorable ANDREW OLIVER, Eſq; one of the Proprietors above-mentioned, Greeting.

IN His Majeſty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn (in Time and Manner as the Laws direct) the Proprietors of the Tract of common and undivided Land above-mentioned and deſcribed, to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the foregoing Petition.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal this Third Day of *June*, Anno Domini 1768, and in the Eighth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

S. DANFORTH, Juſtice of the Peace throughout the ſaid Province.

IN Purſuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned are hereby notified to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the foregoing Petition.

Andrw. Oliver.

June 8, 1768.

James and William Cazneau

HAVE Imported in Capt. *Rotch* from LONDON, and the Bolton-Packet Captain *Kennedy* from Briſtol,

A large Aſſortment of

Hard Ware Goods,

conſiſting of the following Articles, viz.

2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. & 20d.

Nails, by the Caſk or ſingle Thouſand, all Sizes of Brads and Tacks, Braſs Kettles and Skillets, Warming, Frying and Dripping Pans, Braſs Furniture for Deſks, all Sizes London Pewter Diſhes, Plates & Baſons, Quart Tankards, Quart and Pint Cans, Hardmetal Tea and Cream Pots, large and ſmall Spoons, Andirons and Shovel and Tongs, Bellows, Chaſſindiſhes and Candleſticks——All Sizes of Bolts, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Raſps and Files, beſt Powder, Shott, and Flints, Cod and Mackrel Hooks and Lines, Engliſh and German Steel by Hundred or ſingle Bar, Shoemaker's & Sadler's Ware, all Sorts of Bruſhes, No. 4, & 12 Pins, common and beſt ſewing Needles, Sickles and Sheep Shears, Sieve & Sieve Bottoms, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, beſt large G. B. Wool Cards, Velvet Corks, &c.——With a great Variety of *Sheffield, Birmingham* and other Wares, too many to be enumerated in an Advertiſement; all which they will ſell at their Shop in Cornhill juſt above the Market, at the very loweſt Prices, for Caſh only.

Imported from *LONDON* by Abigail Whitney,

And to be Sold at her Shop in Union-Street, at the Sign of the Looking-Glaſs;

A large Aſſortment of Goods, quite low for the Caſh, VIZ.

A Handſome Aſſortment of black, blue, ſcarlet, pompadore and other colour middling and low-priced Broadcloths, blue green and cloth-colour Engliſh Damaſk, brown and ſprig'd Ducapes, neweſt faſhion ſtriped and flowered Mantua Silks, green brown black & changeable Mantua Silk, rich Tobine Luteſtrings, Taffaties, Perſians, Alamode, wide and narrow ſprig'd & plain black Sattins, pink blue black and purple Capuchine Silks & Trimmings, Peneaſcoes, Iriſh Linnen of all widths, 9-8 and ell wide ſheeting, Gulick Holland and Long Lawns, ¾ and yard plain Lawns, Cambricks, ¾ & ⅞ Garlix, Dawlaſs, Damaſk and Diaper Table Cloths, Napkin and Clouting Diapers, Ruſſia Diaper, worſted Damaſks and double Ruſſels, double Camblets, ſilk Camblets, ſtriped changeable and green Cambleteens, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Durants & Tammies of moſt Colours and Prices, worſted Grograms and Morines, black and coloured Crapes, Dorſetteens, Mecklenburg, Broglioes, ſprig'd and plain Poplins, Grizetts, Meſſinets, figured yard and ¾ yard ſtuffs, Drawboys, Everlaſting, Thickſets, white and coloured Fuſtians, yard wide and ¾ yard flowered Dimoty, corded Dimity, Ratteens, Kerſeys, Halfthicks, Baize, white Flannel, ſcarlet and black worſted and Hair Pluſhes, black and cloth-colour Cotton Velvets, Velvet Shapes for Waiſtcoats, a genteel Aſſortment of white Lace, neweſt faſhion ſilver-mount Fans, with a Variety of Ivory, Bone & Ebony Stick Fans, a large Aſſortment of Ribbons, Necklaces, Threads and Tapes, Mens and Womens worſted cotton & thread hoſe, Boys grey and black worſted hoſe, Womens Shoes Hoſe's make, black and white ſilk Gloves and Mitts, cloth-colour ſilk mitts: ſilk, linnen, lawn and gauze Handkerchiefs of moſt Sorts, Buttons and Twiſt, Worſted and Crewels, Qualities and Shoe Bindings, Canvas and yellow Hollands, Brown and Stays Buckram, Knee Garters, ſewing Silks of all Colours, beſt White-chapel and London ſewing Needles, black and white ſprig and plain Gauze, black Lace and Snail, horn and ivory Combs, a large aſſortment of Callicoes, Chints and Patches, Stock Tape and plaited Stocks, ¾, ⅞ & 6qr. cotton and linnen Checks and ſtriped Holland, Tiffany and Hat Crapes, Bath Lamb Gloves and Mitts, a handſome Aſſortment of Looking-Glaſſes, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10qr. Blankets and Bed Quilts.

N. B. A few Suits of Harrateen and China Curtains, ready made, very good Lynn Shoes, with many other Articles.

THIS is to *deſire all Perſons* indebted to the late Company of Abigail Whitney *and Daughter*, to pay their reſpective Balances ſpeedily, to prevent the ſurviving Partner from being under the diſagreeable Neceſſity to put their Notes and Accounts in Suit, which muſt be done unleſs prevented by Payment.

Joſhua Blanchard

DESIRES all Perſons that are indebted to him, will make immediate Payment, or they may *certainly depend* their Accounts or Notes muſt of *Neceſſity* be put in Suit to next *July* Court.

INDIA CHINA.

Juſt imported in the *Diana*, Capt. *Hall*, and to be ſold at Mr. *Iſaac Pierce's*, up *Southack's* Court,—juſt above the Orange-Tree,

A Variety of China, conſiſting of very neat blue and white oblong and Octagon Diſhes of various Sizes, blue & white flat & Soup Plates, enamel'd do. enamel'd and blue and white Bowls of various Sizes, enamel'd and blue and white Tea Cups and Saucers, &c. &c.

N. B. The above will be ſold exceeding cheap, and for Caſh only.

To be Sold at the above Place,

EXcellent BOHEA TEA, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, very cheap.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. *Henry Wells*, late of *Boſton*, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Eliſabeth Wells*, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, or to *Hezekiah Welch*, Attorney to ſaid Adminiſtratrix, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement.

TO be ſold by *DAVID SYMONDS* at New-Boſton, cheap for Caſh, two or three ſecond-hand Chaiſes and Chairs. Said *Symonds* has a Coach in Order to attend upon Funerals as uſual, which he will undertake for *Six Shillings and eight Pence* per Funeral.

TO BE LETT,

A Very convenient Dwelling-Houſe near LIBERTY-TREE, at the South-End, having a large paved Yard, a good Cellar, and a choice Well of Water. Enquire of the Printers, or of *David Cellſon*.

Boſton, June 20.

Thurſday laſt was married at Cambridge, JOHN LAVICOUNT, of Antigua, Eſq; to Miſs LUCY VASSALL, youngeſt Daughter of Col. JOHN VASSALL of Cambridge, deceaſed.

Friday the 10th Inſtant towards Evening the Collector of the Cuſtoms of this Port, made a Seizure of a Sloop lying to and laying at the Wharf of John Hancock, Eſq; which Veſſel was improved as a Store to put ſome Barrels of Oil on board, there being no room in the Owner's Stores on the Wharf: After the Officers took Poſſeſſion of the Sloop, one of them made a Signal to his Majeſty's Ship Romney, then lying off in the Harbour, whereupon the Boats belonging to ſaid Ship, were immediately mann'd and armed, and made towards the Wharf: Several Gentlemen preſent adviſed the Officers not to move her, as there would be no Attempt allowed by the Owner to reſcue her out of their Hands; but notwithſtanding this Declaration, her Faſt was cut away, and ſhe carried under the Guns of the Romney:—This Conduct provoked the People who had collected on the Shore, and in the Diſpute, the Collector, the Comptroller of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and the Collector's Son, were roughly uſed, and pelted with Stones, none of them much hurt: The Noiſe bro't together a mix'd Multitude, who followed up to the Comptroller's Houſe, & broke a few Squares of Glaſs, but withdrew by the Advice of ſome prudent Gentlemen that interpoſed; they were joined by a Number of Sailors, and ſeveral Perſons who were ſuſpicious of an Intention to put them on board the Ship:—Theſe went in ſearch for one of the Men of War's Boats, in their way met with the Inſpector of Exports and Imports, him they attacked, broke his Sword, and tore his Cloaths; but by ſome Aſſiſtance he with difficulty eſcaped to a Houſe in King-Street:——No Boat being aſhore, about 10 o'Clock they went to one of the Docks, and dragged out a large Pleaſure-Boat belonging to the Collector, this they drew along the Street with loud huzzaing all the way, into the Common, where they ſet Fire to it, and burnt it to Aſhes; they alſo broke ſeveral Windows of the Houſes of the Collector and Inſpector-General, which were nigh the Common: No other Outrage was committed that Night.

There were ſome Occurrences reſpecting the Officers of the Romney, preceding this Affair, which raiſed the Reſentment of the Populace: On the Sunday Evening before a Preſs-Gang went on board a Veſſel juſt arrived from Glaſgow, and which came to anchor at the Long-Wharff, the impreſſed Men took an opportunity while the Man of War's-Men were ſurling the Sails for them, and got into the Ship's Boat and rowed aſhore; it being after Sun-ſet, ſeveral People had aſſembled on the Wharf in the Cool of the Day, who made way for the Men to run up; the Preſs-gang as ſoon as they could get to their Boat purſued them, crying, Stop Deſerters! but no heed being given thereto, an Officer on the Wharf reſented it, which raiſed a Clamour, and prevented the Gang from Landing:——A few Days after a young Man that had ſerved an Apprenticeſhip in this Town was impreſſed out of an Inward bound Ship; Application was made to the Captain (who it is ſaid promiſed not to detain any Inhabitant of theſe Provinces,) and he engaged to deliver him up, if an able-bodied Man was brought in his Room; ſuch an one was procured for three or four Guineas, but upon his being carried on board the Romney, was refuſed, as the Officers of the Ship had been inſulted, in the above Affair; many Things were ſaid to the Perſon who went to get the young Man releaſed, reflecting on the Town, and not without ſome Threats:—The Day following a Man was taken out of an Eaſtern Veſſel, by an arm'd Schooner that was bound to Halifax:—Theſe Tranſactions, with a Proſpect of the Trade and Buſineſs of this and the other Towns being in a Manner ruin'd, raiſed ſuch a Spirit of Reſentment in the People, that the Board of Commiſſioners (thoſe of them who arrived laſt November from England) and their other Officers, together with the Collector and Comptroller for this Port, as alſo the Officers of the Romney, thought it moſt prudent to repair on board the Ship.

On Monday the People in Town were in great Agitation; but leſt any Tumult might ariſe at Night, the Conſequences whereof would be very prejudicial, a Notification was poſted up in divers Parts of the Town, requeſting the Sons of Liberty to meet at Liberty Hall on Tueſday the 14th, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon; the Expectation of this Meeting kept the Town in Peace: Early on Tueſday Morning the Colours were flying on Liberty-Tree; and at the Hour appointed, vaſt Numbers of the Inhabitants appeared at and near the Hall; but the Weather being wet and uncomfortable in the Street, they adjourned to Faneuil-Hall; where it was propoſed to have a legal Meeting called; accordingly a Warrant was iſſued by the Select-Men to the Conſtables to warn a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town, at three o'clock; and ſeveral Gentlemen were nominated to prepare a Droft of ſome Matters proper to lay before them: At three o'clock the Inhabitants met, but ſo great was the Concourſe that they were obliged to adjourn from Faneuil-Hall to the Old South Meeting-Houſe:

It has been reported that the Sloop was ſeized becauſe no Permit for Loading was taken out at the Cuſtom-Houſe before the Oil was put on board; others report that it was for Breach of the Acts of Trade in her laſt Voyage, which was from Madeira; but which of the Reports is right we are not able to inform the Public.

[Thurſday's News Letter & Gazette.

1 Mr Harrison & Benj. Holloway ~ Irving ~ Jn.° Williams,
1 Vid. the Eſtabliſhment of y.e Board pa. 748. Vol. I. 2 vid. pa. 7 56 Vol. I. viz Hulton, Birch, Robinſon & Paxton.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, *in Purſuance of the Notification already mentioned in this Paper, on Tueſday the 14th Inſtant, preſent a larger Number than was ever known on any Occaſion.*

——————After very cool and deliberate Debates, upon the diſtreſs'd Circumſtances of the Town, and the preſent critical Situation of their Affairs, it was unanimouſly Voted, That a Committee wait on his Excellency the Governor of the Province, with the following Petition, viz.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay.* } To his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over ſaid Province, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.

The Inhabitants of the Town of *Boſton*, in Town Meeting legally aſſembled,

Humbly ſhew,

THAT, your Petitioners conſider the Britiſh conſtitution as the baſis of their ſafety and happineſs. By that, is eſtabliſhed; No man ſhall be governed by laws, nor taxed but by himſelf, or repreſentative legally and fairly choſen, and to whom he does not give his own conſent. In open violation of theſe fundamental rights of Britons, laws and taxes are impoſed on us, to which we not only have not given our conſent, but againſt which we have moſt firmly remonſtrated. ‖ Dutiful petitions have been preferred to our moſt gracious Sovereign, which (tho' to the great conſternation of the people, we now learn, have been cruelly and fraudulently prevented reaching the Royal Preſence,) we have waited to receive a gracious anſwer to, with the greateſt attention to the public peace, until we find ourſelves invaded with an armed force, ſeizing, impreſſing and impriſoning the perſons of our fellow-ſubjects, contrary to expreſs acts of parliament.

Menaces have been thrown out, fit only for Barbarians, which already affect us in the moſt ſenſible manner, and threaten us with famine and deſolation, as all navigation is obſtructed, upon which alone our whole ſupport depends, and the town is at this criſis in a ſituation, nearly ſuch, as if war was formally declared againſt it.

To contend with our parent ſtate, is in our idea the moſt ſhocking and dreadful extremity; but tamely to relinquiſh the only ſecurity we and our poſterity retain of the enjoyment of our lives and properties, without one ſtruggle, is ſo humiliating and baſe, that we cannot ſupport the reflection: We apprehend, Sir! that it is at your option, in your power, and we would hope in your inclination, to prevent this diſtreſſed, and juſtly incenſed people, from effecting too much, and from the ſhame and reproach of attempting too little.

As the Board of Cuſtoms, have tho't fit, of their own motion, to relinquiſh the exerciſe of their commiſſion here, and as we cannot but hope, that, being convinced of the impropriety and injuſtice, of the appointment of a Board, with ſuch enormous powers, and the inevitable deſtruction which would enſue from the exerciſe of their office, will never re-aſſume it. We flatter ourſelves, your Excellency will in tenderneſs to this people, uſe the beſt means in your power, to remove the other grievance, we ſo juſtly complain of, and iſſue your immediate order, to the commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, to remove from this harbour, till we ſhall be aſcertained of the ſucceſs of our applications. ¶

And your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, &c.

At the ſame Time the Town directed their Committee to prepare a Letter to Dennis DeBerdt, *Eſq; in London, ſetting forth the Conduct of the Commiſſioners and Officers of the Cuſtoms, and the Officers of his Majeſty's Ship Romney, relating to a Seizure made the preceeding Friday, as well as the Behavior of ſome of the Inhabitants the Evening following, in an impartial Manner, ſupported by Affidavits, to prevent the ill Impreſſions that may be made, by a Miſrepreſentation; and then adjourn'd to the next Day.* §

At the Adjournment on Wedneſday the 15th, the Committee appointed to preſent the Town's Petition to the Governor; reported from his Excellency the following Anſwer, Viz.

GENTLEMEN,

MY office and ſtation make me a very incompetent Judge of the rights you claim againſt acts of parliament; and therefore it would be to no purpoſe for me to expreſs my opinion thereupon. All I can ſay is, that I ſhall not knowingly infringe any of your rights and privileges, but ſhall religiouſly maintain all thoſe which are committed to me as a ſervant of the King.

In regard to the impreſſing men for the ſervice of the King in his ſhips of war, it is practiſed in Great-Britain, and all other his Majeſty's dominions, and therefore I cannot diſpute it in this part of them. But I ſhall uſe my utmoſt endeavours to get it regulated ſo as to avoid all the inconveniencies to this town which you are apprehenſive of; and from the knowledge I have of Capt. Corner, *I have no doubt of my ſucceeding therein.*

I cannot pretend to enter into any diſpute between you and your parent ſtate: I deſire to be a faithful ſervant in regard to both; and I ſhall think myſelf moſt highly honored, if I can be in the loweſt degree an inſtrument in preſerving a perfect reconciliation between them. I can aſſure you that if it was as much in power as it is in my will it would always be preſerved.

I am obliged by all kinds of duty, by my general inſtructions, and by his Majeſty's ſpecial orders to protect, aid and aſſiſt the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms (appointed under the great ſeal of Great-Britain in purſuance of an act of parliament) and their officers in their perſons and offices. And whether they ſhall or ſhall not relinquiſh the exerciſe of their commiſſion, I muſt not fail to give them all the protection, aid and aſſiſtance in my power. If in ſo doing I ſhall give offence, I ſhall be ſorry for it. But I ſhall never regret the doing my duty.

I have no command over his Majeſty's ſhips, and therefore cannot iſſue ſuch orders as you deſire, nor indeed any order to the commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Romney. *And it would be highly improper for me to make a requiſition to him to remove from this harbour, when I know he is ſtationed here by a ſuperior officer, and cannot remove from hence but by his orders.* FRA. BERNARD.

The Committee at the ſame Time reported the Draft of a Letter to Mr. DeBerdt, *which was read and unanimouſly accepted, and the Committee were directed to forward the ſame, together with ſuch Affidavits as they ſhould obtain by the firſt Veſſel.*

At this Adjournment the Town appointed another Committee, to prepare Inſtructions for their Repreſentatives, at this alarming Criſis; and further adjourn'd to Friday the 17th, at 3 o'Clock.

On Friday the Town met by Adjournment, and received the Report of their Committee, and unanimouſly voted the following Inſtructions to their Repreſentatives, Viz.

To the Hon. JAMES OTIS, *and* THOMAS CUSHING, *Eſq'rs; Mr.* SAMUEL ADAMS, *and* JOHN HANCOCK, *Eſq;*

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the repeal of the late American Stamp Act, we were happy in the pleaſing proſpect of a reſtoration of that tranquility and unanimity among ourſelves, and that harmony and affection between our parent country and us, which had generally ſubſiſted before that deteſtable Act. ‖ But with the utmoſt grief and concern, we find that we flatter'd ourſelves too ſoon, and that the root of bitterneſs is yet alive.—The principle on which that Act was founded continues in full force, and a revenue is ſtill demanded from America.

We have the mortification to obſerve one Act of Parliament after another paſſed for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue from us; to ſee our money continually collecting from us without our conſent, by an authority in the conſtitution of which we have no ſhare, and over which we have no kind of influence or controul; to ſee the little circulating caſh that remained among us for the ſupport of our trade, from time to time tranſmitted to a diſtant country, never to return, or what in our eſtimation is worſe, if poſſible, appropriated to the maintenance of ſwarms of Officers and Penſioners in idleneſs and luxury, whoſe example has a tendency to corrupt our morals, and whoſe arbitrary diſpoſitions will trample on our rights.

Under all theſe misfortunes and afflictions, however, it is our fixed reſolution to maintain our loyalty and duty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, a reverence and due ſubordination to the Britiſh Parliament as the ſupreme legiſlative in all caſes of neceſſity, for the preſervation of the whole empire, and our cordial and ſincere affection for our parent country; and to uſe our utmoſt endeavours for the preſervation of peace and order among ourſelves: Waiting with anxious expectation, for a favorable anſwer to the petitions and ſollicitations of this continent, for relief. ¶ At the ſame time, it is our unalterable reſolution, at all times, to aſſert and vindicate our dear and invaluable rights and liberties, at the utmoſt hazard of our lives and fortunes; and we have a full and rational confidence that no deſigns formed againſt them will ever proſper.

That ſuch deſigns have been formed and are ſtill in being, we have reaſon to apprehend. A multitude of Place men and Penſioners, and an enormous train of Underlings and Dependants, all novel in this country, we have ſeen already. Their imperious tempers, their raſh inconſiderate and weak behaviour, are well known.

In this ſituation of affairs, ſeveral armed veſſels, and among the reſt, his Majeſty's ſhip of war the Romney, have appeared in our harbour; and the laſt, as we believe, by the expreſs application of the Board of Commiſſioners, with deſign to overawe and terrify the inhabitants of this town into baſe compliances and unlimitted ſubmiſſion, has been anchored within a cable's length of the wharves.

But paſſing over other irregularities, we are aſſured, that the laſt alarming act of that ſhip, viz. the violent, and in our opinion illegal ſeizure of a veſſel lying at a wharf, the cutting of her faſts and removing her with an armed force in hoſtile manner, under the protection of the King's ſhip, without any probable cauſe of ſeizure that we know of, or indeed any cauſe that has yet been made known; no libel or proſecution whatever having yet been inſtituted againſt her, was by the expreſs order, or requeſt in writing of the Board of Commiſſioners to the commander of that ſhip.

In addition to all this, we are continually alarmed with rumours and reports of new revenue Acts to be paſſed, new importations of Officers & Penſioners to ſuck the life-blood of the body politick, while it is ſtreaming from the veins: freſh arrival of ſhips of war to be a ſtill feverer reſtraint upon our trade; and the arrival of a military force to dragoon us into paſſive obedience: orders and requiſitions tranſmitted to New-York, Halifax and to England, for regiments and troops to preſerve the public peace.

Under the diſtreſſes ariſing from this ſtate of things, with the higheſt confidence in your integrity, abilities & fortitude, you will exert yourſelves, Gentlemen, on this occaſion, that nothing be left undone that may conduce, to our relief; and in particular we recommend it to your conſideration and diſcretion, in the firſt place, to endeavour that impreſſes of all kinds may if poſſible be prevented. There is an act of parliament in being, which has never been repealed, for the encouragement of the trade to America. We mean by the 6th Ann. Chap. xxxvii. Sect. 9. it is enacted, "That no mariner, "or other perſon who ſhall ſerve on board, or be "retained to ſerve on board, any privateer, or "trading ſhip or veſſel that ſhall be employed in "any part of *America*, nor any mariner, or other "perſon, being on ſhore in any part thereof, ſhall "be liable to be impreſſed, or taken away by any "officer or officers of or belonging to any of her "Majeſty's ſhips of war, impowered by the lord "high admiral, or any other perſon whatſoever, "unleſs ſuch mariner ſhall have before deſerted "from ſuch ſhip of war belonging to her Majeſty, "at any time after the fourteenth day of February "1707, upon pain that any officer or officers ſo "impreſſing or taken away, or cauſing to be im-"preſſed or taken away, any mariner or other per-"ſon, contrary to the tenor and true meaning of "this act, ſhall forfeit to the maſter, or owner or "owners of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, *Twenty Pounds* "for every man he or they ſhall ſo impreſs or take, "to be recovered with full coſts of ſuit in any court "within any part of her Majeſty's dominions." So that any impreſſes of any mariner, from any veſſel whatever, appears to be in direct violation of an act of parliament. In the next place, 'tis our deſire that you inquire and uſe your endeavors to promote a parliamentary enquiry for the authors and propagators of ſuch alarming rumours and reports as we have mentioned before; and whether the Commiſſioners or any other perſons whatever have really wrote or ſolicited for troops to be ſent here from New-York, Halifax, England or elſewhere, and for what end; and that you forward, if you think it expedient, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, reſolutions, that every ſuch perſon who ſhall ſolicit or promote the importation of troops at this time, is an enemy to this town and province, and a diſturber of the peace and good order of both.

Then the Meeting was diſſolved.

We hear that a Committee of both Houſes of the General Aſſembly were appointed on Saturday laſt to enquire into the Grounds of the Peoples preſent Apprehenſions, that Meaſures were taking or had been taken, to execute the Revenue Acts of Parliament by a naval or military Force.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. *Clement Jackſon*, late of *Boſton*, Merchant, deceas'd, are (ONCE MORE!) deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Joſeph Jackſon* and *John Hancock*, Eſqr's; Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate: And all ſuch as are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to ſaid Adminiſtrators, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement. Boſton, June 18, 1768.

LOST on the 31ſt of May laſt, between the Bell-Tavern in Danvers, and Eaſty's Tavern in Middleton, a Leather Pocket-Book, in which there was, when loſt, Silver and Gold to the Amount of about Four Pounds, and a Note of Hand of three Pounds both Lawful Money. Whoever has taken up ſaid Pocket-Book, and will convey it, with the Money and Note loſt with it to the Printers of this Paper, or to me the Subſcriber at Andover, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward for their Trouble.

Andover, June 17, 1768. DAVID CHANDLER.

‖ Vid. pa. 141. ∨ As the Molaſſes Act pa. 9. Glaſs act pa. 735. Vol. 1. Billeting Act pa. 274.
¶ To Find them look in y. Index. § vid. the whole affair pa. 141. ‡ See the Act. pa. 748. Vol. 1. — vid. Commiſſion pa. 253. § vid. the Act. pa. 53. Vol. 1. (a) vid. pa. 267.

From the Gentleman's MAGAZINE, *for* March 1768.

A short Retrospect of the conduct of the last Parliament.

THE time is now come when the people are acknowledged to be the fountain of power, and the constitution of this happy country reverts once more to its first principles. Addresses to the people, therefore, are now most seasonable, and it is a proof of your wishes to contribute to their welfare, that on the day the nation is delivered from the disgrace of an inconsistent cringing, and corrupt representation, you have furnished a vehicle for conveying just information to the people, I shall not now pretend to draw a character of the last parliament. Their own journals are indeed the severest satire upon them; and to damn them to everlasting infamy, you need only preface every session with a list of the administration for the time being, a few honourable gentlemen excepted. It was, I think, the general and established rule to vote with the treasury bench; and as those who sat there, were frequently changed in these last seven years, the resolutions of the house became as various and contradictory. No peace, that shall leave the two branches of the house of Bourbon united, says one minister: war everlastingly, ecchoed the worthy representatives of the people. Peace on any terms, says the favourite minister: we are an undone bankrupt nation, cried the house. Cyder ought to be taxed! declared the same genius: double tax cyder by all means, answered the parliament. It was a damned thing to tax cyder, exclaims the next dictator: aye, damn the cyder taxers, and all their friends, replied the common of G. B. & America shall pay her proportion of her own expences, says the great finance minister: nothing so reasonable, cries parliament; we won't hear a word against it; stamp the dogs if they refuse to pay. America pays too much already, is too beneficial to this country, by dealing with *it only*, take off their taxes, and allow them to trade to other nations, were the opinions of the next in order: repeal, repeal; no taxes, no duties! and free ports for America! resounded through St. Stephen's chapel, during the whole session.

It would be endless to recapitulate all the instances of the most shameless servility, and want of principle, in the wretched tools we have just got rid of. I hope we shall never see their like again; and in that hope consign them to their friend Mr. Wilkes, to be hung up in his history, in perpetual memorial of the perversion so excellent an institution is capable of; and when he records the minister's boast of having united all parties, let him subjoin this note, viz. by destroying all principle, and making them all alike R——ls.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

Dear Sir, Detroit, May 11, 1768.

You'll be much surpris'd to find, by the following Paragraph of a Letter, wrote to me by an officer at Michilimakinac, the 24th of February last, that the formerly very famous and much esteemed Major Rogers, is now capable of such horrid Villainy:—The Letter is as follows.

Dear Sir,

"I now take this Opportunity to congratulate you on your Escape from Murder and Plunder; Major Rogers, that experienced Chief to all Manner of Wickedness and Treachery, had formed a deep and horrid plot to kill me, send Captain Spicemaker, and Lieut. Christie, Prisoners to the Indian Country, plunder this Garrison and put all the Soldiers to Death, who were not in the Plot, and who would not comply with his Silence; this was to be executed by a numerous Party of Indians, some Soldiers, and French Inhabitants that had consented to it: He then with the Indians, and what part of the Troops that would follow him, were immediately to set off to surprize the Garrison of Detroit, and give it up to plunder to his Followers for their Service, and then proceed to Old France, (via New-Orleans.) As he was pretty well convinced of the Abilities and Watchfulness of the Commander and other Officers of Detroit, and doubting his being able to take it by Surprize, he had pitch'd upon some Pieces of brass Cannon for laying a regular Siege to it. He is now in heavy Irons, with an Accomplice, and as there are many King's Evidences, no Part of this Account can be doubted." (b)

NEWPORT, June 13.

Capt. Job Easton, in the Brig Britannia, arrived here last Week from Monti-Christi, which place he left the 21st of May, in Company with Capt. Caleb Sims in a Brig belonging to Boston, bound to South-Carolina, with whom he parted in Lat. 22, 30; Long. 70. 30.

We are informed, that very lately, two Women in this Town, made nine Gowns in one Week; seven of which were manufactured in this Place.

PROVIDENCE, June 10.

From Gloucester we are informed, that one Foster, who was suspected of being concerned in the Murder of a Bastard Child at that Place, an Officer, with a number of the Inhabitants, went to his House last Wednesday Night, in order to take him; but he refused to surrender, and produced a Pistol, declaring he would defend himself, whereupon the Officer entered the House, with a Pistol in his Hand, when Foster was shot through the Body, and died in a few Hours after.

BOSTON, *June* 20.

We are authorized to inform the Public, that Captain Corner, *Commander of his Majesty's Ship* Romney, *in Case he should want any more Men, he will not take any belonging to or married in the Province, nor any employed in the Trade along Shore, or the neighbouring Colonies.*

And we are further authorized to assure the Public, that the Man pressed out of Captain Waterman, *is dismiss'd, and will be ashore this Day.*

We hear from Virginia, that no Goods imported from Great-Britain, which are subject to the Payment of any of the late Duties, are permitted to be exposed to Sale by the Merchants there, or even allowed to be kept in their possession; but that as soon as any such arrive among them, they are lodged in the care of the Custom-House there.——

It is thought by many Persons, that if the Merchants of the several Colonies would desist from importing any of those Commodities, subject to Duties here, it would be the most effectual and constitutional method of getting Redress of the Grievance so much complained of.

We hear from Sherburne, that the Wife of one Mr. Lane *of that Town, got up early on Tuesday Morning the 7th Instant, and after doing the Work in the House as usual, dress'd herself as if going on a Visit, and went out; sometime after she was found drowned in Natick Pond, and her Hat, quilted Petticoats and Shoes were lying under a Tree near the Pond. It is said she had been disordered in her Senses some time past.*

Monday last the Rev'd Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton *was married to* Mrs. Anne Powell, *eldest Daughter of the late* John Powell, Esq; *formerly of this Town, Merchant.*

We hear his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor of South-Carolina, intends for this Place, for the Recovery of his Health.

Wednesday Night the Warehouse of John Hancock, Esq; *was broke open; their Design was for Money, as they took no Goods, but opened the Desks and displaced some of the Papers: They were disappointed of a Booty, as there happened to be only a small Matter of Change left therein, which they took.*

Friday in the Afternoon arrived here His Majesty's Sloop of War, Beaver, *in 6 Days from Halifax.*

Same Evening a large Ship arrived here from Jamaica.

The Advices by the Harriot Packet, arrived at New-York last Thursday se'nnight, are not so late as those by the Capts. Hall and Jacobson, already published.

A Letter from the Mount, dated May 21st, mentions that a new Governor arrived there the Day before, and had forbid all Trade with the English, and ordered such Vessels as were there to depart from thence in 15 Days.

We hear from Norwich, That last Tuesday se'nnight a Number of the principal Gentlemen in that Town, had an Entertainment at Mr. Peck's Tavern, adjoining Liberty Tree, on Account of Mr. WILKES's *being chose a Member of Parliament. All the Furniture of the Table, as Dishes, Plates, Bowles, &c. were marked with No. 45. A Variety of Healths were drank, among which were that of the King's, Queen's, Mr. Wilkes's, &c.——The Tree of Liberty, we hear, is decorated with*

No. 45. WILKES *and* LIBERTY.

Last Friday se'nnight died at Danvers, after a long, languishing Confinement, in the 76th Year of his Age, and 51st of his Ministry, the Rev. Mr. PETER CLARK, *Pastor of the first Church in that Town. His Remains were interred the Wednesday Evening following with becoming Respect and Decency.* [The Character of this good Man we are oblig'd to postpone this Week for want of Room.] (a)

Tuesday last died here of a Consumption, in the 39th Year of her Age, PENELOPE, Consort of JOHN BENNERS, Esq; of Clubford on Nuce-River North-Carolina. Her Remains were decently interr'd last Friday Afternoon, under King's Chapel.—Mrs. Benners came here for her Health about eight Weeks since.

ALL Persons who incline to attend the Drawing of Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY Letter A, may be informed, that the Managers of said Lottery will begin to draw the same at Faneuil-Hall, on the First Day of July next.——A few Tickets to be Sold by the Printers hereof.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Edmund Quincy*, 3d, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment: And those who have Demands on the same, are also desired to send in their Accounts for Settlement to *Samuel Quincy*, *Josiah Quincy*, Junr. or *Oliver Wendell*, Executors of the said *Edmund*'s last Will.

N. B. All Persons who are possessed of Books belonging to said Deceased, are requested to return them to said Executors.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *William Owen*, late of *Boston*, Taylor, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Jonathan Brown*, of said *Boston*, Administrator to said Estate. TO BE SOLD,

The Real Estate of said *William Owen*.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Samuel Sturgis*, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased, are ONCE MORE desired to make immediate Payment of their respective Debts, to the Executors of said Deceased's last Will, or they may expect to be sued without further Notice. June 18, 1768.

John Harris,

FROM LONDON, who is just arrived in Capt. Calef, begs Leave to inform the Publick, that he makes and sells all sorts of Harpsichords and Spinnets, in the best and neatest Manner. Any Ladies or Gentlemen, that will honor him with their Custom, shall be punctually waited upon—He lives at Mr. Gawen Brown's Watchmaker, in King-street, Boston.

THE Proprietors of Pearsontown, in the County of Cumberland, having on the 18th Day of May 1767, voted that there be 42s. assess'd on each Right in said Township, to carry on the Settlement; and on the 30th of March last voted 40s. more to be assess'd on each of said Rights to carry on said Settlement, and for the Minister there. The said Proprietors are hereby notified to pay the said Tax to me the Subscriber, Collector for said Proprietors. JOSHUA FREEMAN, jun.

Falmouth, June 4, 1768.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great variety of European Goods, consisting of Broad Cloths, coarse and fine, Plains, Serges, Camblets, Callimancoes, Manchester Velvets, Irish Hollands, Garlix, Checks, Silks of sundry Sorts, Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Mens and Womens Hose, Ribbons, &c. &c. Also sundry Articles of Houshold, viz. Feather Beds, Looking Glasses, Tables, Desks, half a Dozen Leather bottom Chairs, Pewter, Brass, &c. A Variety of Wearing Apparel,—Silver Watches, &c. &c.

VENDUE of RUM, &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, at Eleven o'Clock will be sold by Public Vendue, on *Richie's* Wharf, North End,

Twenty-five Casks of RUM.

——(to be seen before the Sale.)——

Richie's Wharf,—Wednesday next, Eleven o'Clock.

JOHN GERRISH.

PUBLIC VENDUE-Office, North-End.

TO-MORROW, —(*Tuesday*)—

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE

By John Gerrish,

At his VENDUE OFFICE—(NORTH-END)

A great variety of Articles, just imported from London.

Also, Second-hand Apparel, very good, &c. &c.

Vendue-OFFICE,—NORTH-END,—To-Morrow.

THE Mineral SPRING and BATH at *Brighton*, are now ready for Use; the great Benefit received from it last Year, by Numbers, is so well known as to sufficiently recommend it; constant Attendance is given at all Hours by WM. PARK.

N. B. Any Persons inclining to board near the Springs will find good Accommodations at said [illegible] or in the Neighbourhood.

TO BE SOLD—A Farm containing about One Hundred Acres, within Seven Miles Westward of Falmouth, in the County of Cumberland, lying near the Sea, for which half the Money down, the other Half in Seven or Ten Years will suit. Inquire of Edes and Gill. The Title as good as any in the Province.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Samuel Holbrook*, late of *Boston*, Gentleman, deceased, are desired to bring in their Demands to *Josiah Waters* and *Thomas Green*, both of said *Boston*, Administrators on said Estate: And those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same to said Administrators, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

ON the Petition of Captain *Jonathan Williamson*, and others, Agents for the Town of *Pownalborough*, praying that the said Town may be divided into two Parishes, according to a Vote of the Inhabitants of said Town at a Meeting duly called and regularly assembled on the Twenty-sixth Day of *April* 1768, by a Line running from the South to the North Line of said Town, parallel to the general Course of *Kennebeck* River adjoining said Town, so as to leave two Thirds of the Land in said Town on the East Side of said divided Line, for a Parish by the Name of the East Parish, and one Third of the Land in said Town on the West Side of said dividing Line for a Parish by the Name of the West Parish.

In the House of Representatives, June 17, 1768.

READ and *Ordered*, That the Petitioners notify the Inhabitants of the West Side of *Kennebeck* River, by inserting the Substance of the Petition in two of the Boston News-Papers, three Weeks successively, to shew Cause on the second Wednesday of the next Setting of this Court, why the Prayer should not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence.

T. CUSHING, Speak'r.

In COUNCIL, June 17, 1768.

Read and concur'd. A. OLIVER, Sec'y.

A true Copy attest, *John Cotton*, Dep. Sec'y.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Moses Deshon,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

CHINTS, Cotton Callico, printed Linnens, Irish Linnens, Checks, silk & linnen Handkerchiefs, Packet Lawns, Breeches Patterns, Mens Hose, Camblet, Beaver Coatings, Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, a Parcel of China, Stone and Earthen Ware, Pictures under Glass, and a Number of other Articles.

N. B. The Sale to begin at Four o'Clock Afternoon.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'Clock,

IRISH Linnens, Checks, Ginghams, Duroys, silk Patterns, stript Hollands, Callieces, silk and check Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, Camblets, Shalloons, Osnabrigs, Broad Cloths, Kerseys, German Serge, mill'd Caps, &c. Ribbons, Gloves, Tapes, Bindings, Thread from No. 9 to 24, Earings and Necklaces, an Alarm Clock, a curious Thermometer & Barrometer, House Furniture, Watches, &c

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Deming and Hubbel from Connecticut. Purnell from Maryland. Pain and Clark from North-Carolina. Gorham from Philadelphia.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Johnson for West-Indies. Deming and Hubbell for Connecticut. Hudson and Morey for Virginia. Soheir for Newfoundland.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Nine Whites No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Six.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 10 *m. after* 4		*Friday*, 0 *m. after* 7	
Tuesday, 53 *m. after* 4		*Saturday*, 44 *m. aft.* 7	
Wednesday, 33 *m. aft.* 5		*Lord's-day*, 30 *m. aft.* 8	
Thursday, 16 *m. aft.* 6		*First Qr.* 21 *Day*, 11 *Nt.*	

a Great Britain. b George Grenville, vid. the Stamp Act pa. 53, Vol. 1 — vid the Repeal pa. 411 Vol. 1
c House of Commons. d Vid. the duty Act. pa. 735, Vol. 1. (a) pa. 154. (b) vid page. 313.

Frederick Wm. Geyer,

HAS Imported in the last Ships from London, Briſtol, *and* Liverpool,

A large and general Aſſortment

of Engliſh and India Piece Goods, which he will ſell at the very loweſt Advance, by Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh only, at his Shop next Door to *Joſeph Scott*, Eſq; Union-Street, *Boſton*.

ALSO,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Bohea Tea, chip Hats and Bonnets, Mens Butt Soles, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs per dozen, Writing and Preſs Paper, Snuff, beſt French Indigo, Carolina ditto, beſt made Lynn Shoes, by the Hundred Pair, dozen, or ſingle Pair; an Aſſortment blue and white China, very neat Gold and Silver Knee Garters. AND,

Beſt G. B. Woolcards by the Hogſhead, dozen, or ſingle Pair, Gun-Powder, a large Aſſortment of Mettal Buttons, Ivory and Horn Combs, 42, 44, 48 Inch Scythes, Snuff-boxes, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Table Knives and Forks, a large Aſſortment Cuttoes; 6 by 8, 7 by 9 Glaſs, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails by the Caſk, &c. &c.

ONE likely Negro BOY, and Three GIRLS, alſo a Negro MAN about 25 Years old, that has been in this Country ſome Months, to be ſold.——Enquire of [illegible] LLOYD, at Warehouſe No. 5, on the Long-Wharff.

A Wet Nurſe with a good young Breaſt of Milk wants a Place in a Gentleman's Family to ſuckle; inquire of Edes & Gill.

For CASH.

To be ſold by *John Spooner*,

The following Articles at the Firſt Coſt.

Shot	£.10 O. Ten. per Hundred.
Wool Cards	£.10 O. Ten. per Dozen.
Braſs Kettles	14*d.* 2*d.* per Pound Weight.
German Steel, at	6*d.* O. T. per ditto.
Pewter Diſhes, at	9*d.* O. T. per Pound.
Ditto Plates & Baſons	9*d.* 8*d.* O. T. per Pound.
Powder,	£.45 per Barrel,

And the following Articles will turn out equally as cheap, 3d 4d 6d 8d 10d 20d Nails, Brads and Tacks of all Sorts, all Kind of Carpenter's Tools, all Kind of Saddler's Ware, with a great Variety of other Articles in the Hard Ware Way. Likewiſe Window Glaſs.

The ſaid SPOONER purpoſes to embark for England very ſoon; therefore requeſts all his Country Cuſtomers to ſettle their Accounts with him as ſoon as poſſible.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE and Sold by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. *All at low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

*** *Dipp'd Tallow Candles, at* Ten Coppers *the ſingle Pound, & cheaper by the Box.*

SAMUEL A. OTIS

Has juſt imported, and is determined to ſell at the loweſt Advance, at Store No. 5. South Side of the Town-Dock, by Wholeſale and Retail,

Choice Jamaica Sugars by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or ſingle C. wt.
Cotton Wool
Piemento Pepper
Pipes Wool Cards
Spices of all Kinds
Barr-Iron and Steel
Cordage Codlines
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck
A Variety of Silk & Linen Handkerchiefs
⅔ ⅞ and yard wide Linnens
Iriſh Linnens
Cotton Checks
Pins of all Numbers
Sieve Bottoms Gun Powder
Ticklinburgs & Oznabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps
Belladine Sewing Silk
An Aſſortment of Callicoes
London Scythes & Sickles
Seeming Twine——&c.

N. B. BOHEA TEA, and other Articles at ſaid Store, very cheap, as uſual.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, *BOSTON*,

Has Imported from London, by Capts. Skillings & Dixey,

A large aſſortment of Engliſh

Goods, which will be ſold by Wholeſale and Retail, at the lowe't Advance; alſo, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, 4d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Pepper, Muſtard, Spices, red and white and blue and white Chimney Tile, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8, Window Glaſs, flat Half pint Dram Bottles: long and ſhort Pipes, Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, Perſia arpets, C&c. &c.

To be Let, or Sold, & enter'd on immediately,

A Good large Convenient Double-Houſe ſituate in *Medford*, near the Great Bridge, and Four Miles from *Charleſtown*-Ferry, which has been improved and well-accuſtomed as a Tavern for many Years paſt; together with about 30 Acres of good-Mowing Land, with a large Barn, 2 Sheds, and other Accommodations thereon; For further Particulars enquire of *Iſaac Royal*, Eſq; in *Medford* aforeſaid.

N. B. Said *Royall* has a valuable Tract of Land in *South-Hadley*, containing 900 or 1000 Acres, which he would ſell very reaſonably. *Medford, May* 21, 1768.

Caleb Blanchard,

Hath juſt Imported in the *London-Packet*, Capt. *Caleff*, and the other late Ships from *ENGLAND*,

A great Variety of Engliſh and

India Goods, which will be ſold at the very loweſt Prices for Caſh, by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop in Union-Street, *BOSTON*.

A Great variety Chineſs and Callicoes
Pillow Fuſtians Jeans
white Dimothy
Damaſcus
Pelong Sattins of all colours
ſprig'd Sattins of all colours
black and white plain and figured Gauze
black & white Pariſnet
black & white Catgut
a variety of Fans
Ribbons of all ſorts
ſilk Ferrets Quality bindings
Shoes & coat Bindings
Knee Garters
Cambricks and Lawns
piſtol, packet & long Lawns
Mens & Womens leather and ſilk Gloves
Mens, Womens & Childrens worſted, cotton & thread Hoſe
Mens ſilk Hoſe
Variety of wax Necklaces and Solitaries
Blond Laces of all colours
white and black bone and trolly Laces
ſilk Romalls
red and white, and blue & white ſpotted linnen Handkerchiefs
Callimancoes of all colours
chipt Hats and Bonnets
cotton Gowns
Variety of Brocades
Luteſtings, Mantuas and Ducapes of all colours
Sarſnets of all colours
Pins of all ſorts
Twiſt and metal Buttons
blue and white and dark ſtript cotton Holland
yellow Holland
ſtay Braid, Cord, Galloom and Shaping
white and coloured Thread
Snail-trimming of all colors
Womens and Childrens white and coloured ſilk Gloves and Mitts
Broad cloths of all colours
German Serges ditto
Sagathees Duroys
Half-thicks Everlaſtings
Drawboys Shalloons
Tammies Durants
Cambletts ſprigg'd ditto
plain & ſtript Cambleteens
yard wide & half yard plain and ſprigg'd Poplins
Dorſeteens Bengals
Peniaſcoes black, plain and flowered Ruſſels
Bed-ticks
3 qrs, 7-8th & yard wide Iriſh Linnens
ell-wide Iriſh Sheeting
Dowlaſs
white and coloured ſattin Hats and Bonnets
Hat and Cap Skeletons
Bugles
Oznabrigs & Ticklenburgs
Wilton Cloths
brown & ſtay Buckram
Barbers Silk and Ribbons
Shoes Clogs & Goloſhoes
Breeches & Waiſtcoat Patterns of all colours
black ſilk Breeches
black Paduoy
Velvet for Capes
Ladies Velvet Collars
Ruſſia Linnin
clouting Diaper
Napkin Diaper
Womens black Velvet
Taffities and Perſians
black Alamode & Luteſtring
black and coloured figur'd Modes
black Cyprus
Widows & Hatband Crape
coloured Crapes
Plaids
ſcarlet ſtrip'd & green Caps
3-qrs, 7-8th yard wide & 6 qr. Checks
Furniture Checks
ſhirt Buttons
Cape-Wire
Pretties
Velvet Marks
white watered Tabby
black and coloured Gauze Handkerchiefs
ſewing Silks of all colours
Mohair, ſilk & hair & ſilk Twiſt of all colours
Book and ſtript Muſlin
black Cravats
Mens white Stocks
ſcarlet, worſted and hair Plush, Turkey Burdets
Tippets and Turbans
Letter'd Gartering
Gum Patches
black Sudbury ſay
Tapes of all ſorts
Womens & Childrens Stays
brocaded ſilk Shoes
cotton Counterpanes
ſcarlet and Crimſon Cord
ſilk Stay laces
yard wide & 3-qr. Baizes of all colours
Ratteens, Beaver Coatings
Shaggs and Doſſils
mill'd Flannels
Ivory and Horn Combs
Looking Glaſſes
Kippen's Snuff
China Bowls & pudding Diſhes
Merry Andrew, K. Harry & Highland Cards
Ink-powder, Quills
Sealing-wax, Wafers
Account Books
Writing & Printing Paper
Clothiers Preſs Paper.

Imported in the late Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith in King-Street,

A Compleat Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for the Spring Trade, in which is an elegant and faſhionable Variety of Prints, and other fancy Goods. The whole procured on the very beſt Terms, and will be ſold for the loweſt Advance (by Wholeſale for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

NOTICE is hereby given to the ſeveral Conſtables and Collectors of Taxes for the County of *Suffolk*, that in Addition to the common Charges of the County, a conſiderable Debt (which is upon Intereſt) ariſing from building the new Goal, remains to be diſcharged; therefore it is expected that thoſe in a particular Manner who have been long in Arrears, as well as others, make their Payments to the Treaſurer for ſaid County as ſoon as poſſible.

A Convenient Shop to be Lett, oppoſite the North Side of the Town-Houſe.—Enquire of Edes and Gill.

At William Scott's Store,

North Side of Dock Square, next Door to the Sign of General WOLFE, are to be ſold,

Glocesterſhire Cheeſe, newly Im-

ported, at 3*s.* 6*d.* O. T. per Pound by the ſingle Cheeſe, and cheaper by the Hundred weight. Alſo, Iriſh Linnens, check Linnens, Cottons, Foreſt-Cloths, Plains, German Serges and Kerſeys, Variety of Ribbons, &c. &c.

To be Sold cheap for Caſh,

A Houſe & Land in Milk-Street,

adjoining to the Eaſt-Side of *John Borland*, Eſq; inquire of Edes & Gill.

Jonathan & John Amory

At their Store in Kingſtreet, *Boſton*, are now opening a large Aſſortment of Goods, which they import from the firſt Hands, and ſell at the loweſt Rates, by Wholeſale only, among which are,

Callicoes
Penniaſtoes
Ginghams
Gauzes
Catgut
Pariſnet
Dimities
Fuſtians
Jeans
Thickſetts
Cotton Velvets
Cotton Velverets
Cotton Shapes
Cotton Hollands
A largen ſortment of fans
Sagathees
Duroys
Broad Cloths
Serges
Flannels
Swanſkins
Baizes
Ratteens
Kerſeys & Plains
Emboſs'd Serges
Half Thicks
Blankets
Duffils
Coatings
Bearſkins
Beaver Coatings
Camblets
Calimancoes
Tammies
Ruſſels
Worſted Damaſks
Everlaſtings
Drawboys
Shalloons
Grograms
Gaziks
Dowlaſs
Piſtol Lawns
Tandems
Oznabrigs
Ticklinburgs
Diapers
Lawns
Long Lawns
Ruſſia Linnen
Cambricks
Table Cloths
Linnen Handkerchiefs
Iriſh Linnens
Iriſh Sheetings
Printed Linnens
Ravens Duck
Yellow Hollands
Ruſſia Drabs
Checks of all ſorts
Bed Bunts
Bed Tick
Cotton Gowns
Striped Linſeys
Plushes
Capuchine Silks
Taffities
Sattins
Alamodes
Cravats
Silk Hankerchiefs of all ſorts
Velvets
Grizets
Broglios
Muſſinets
Poplins
Allopeens
Bombazines
Brilliants
Coloured Crapes
Mecklinburgs
Dorſetteens
Incle Luteſtring
Ell-wide Perſians
Muſlins
Ribbons all ſorts
Ferrets
Galloons
Cords
Braids
Sewing Silks
Tapes
Gartering
Qualities all ſorts
White and black Lace
Stay Strapping
Pins of all ſorts
Wax Threads
Shirt Buttons
Knee Garters
Necklaces
Snail and Gimp Trimming
Stay Laces
Fringes
Gloves of all ſorts
Mens Butt Soles
Buckrams
Silk & Hair & Silk Twiſt Buttons
Silk and Hair
Silk Twiſt
Mohair
Black Crape
Tiffanies
Hat Crape
Canvas for working
Worſted for Quilting
Crewells
Metal Buttons of all ſorts
Combs of all ſorts
Ink Powder
Chip Bonnets and Hatts
Striped Tapes
Kilmarnock Caps
White Threads
Plaids

ALSO,

Nails
Glaſs
Gun Powder
Shot
Snuff
Spices
Wool Cards
Beaver, Beaveret and Felt Hats
Bohea Tea
Writing Paper
Bibles
And many other Articles.

Juſt Imported in the Capts. *Caleff* and *Hall* from LONDON,

A Great Variety of plain, figured and ſtriped Silks, with a large Aſſortment of other Goods ſuitable for the Season, too many to be enumerated in an Adverteſſment; all which will be ſold at the loweſt Rates for Caſh,

By JANE EUSTIS,

At her Shop, oppoſite the North Side of the Town-Houſe.

ALSO,

A Quantity of China by the Caſe, or ſmaller Quantity.

LIKEWISE,

A few Lots of Ribbons, at 10*d* for One, from the Maker's printed Liſt.

Choice BOHEA and HYSON TEA.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 14th Inſt. A House at the weſterly Part of *Boſton* (late the Eſtate of Mr. *Benjamin Fitch*, deceaſed) butted and bounded as follows, viz. Southeaſt in the Front on Spring Street, there meaſuring 67 Feet, ſouthweſterly on Land of Mr. Hugh McDaniel, there meaſuring 50 Feet, northweſterly on Land of Mr. Joſeph Belknap, there meaſuring 95 Feet, and northeaſterly on Land of Mr. John Tudor, there meaſuring 87 Feet. The Sale to be on the Premiſſes at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

CHOICE Eight-Day Clocks of the neweſt Faſhion, to be Sold by RICHARD CRANCH in Hanover-Street. He has alſo to ſell, a good ſecond-hand Gold Watch, and other Watches.

WANTED, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which a Farm of twice that Value will be given for Security. Inquire of Ed. s and Gill.

TO BE LETT

A very convenient End of a Houſe

in Sudbury Street, with a good Shop, Yard, Garden and fine Pump of waſhing Water, &c. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of THOMAS GREENE, *late of* Boſton, *Eſq; deceaſ'd, are* ONCE MORE *requeſted to make ſpeed, Payment of their reſpective Balances to the Executors of the laſt Will of ſaid Deceaſed, or they may depend their Accounts will be put in Suit by the Firſt of* Auguſt *next, without Favour or Affection.*

THE beſt Poland and common STARCH, to be Sold by JACOB WENDELL, at his Store near Fort-Hill.—The beſt Poland Starch he ſells for *Three Pounds* lawful Money per 100wt. Extream good common Starch, ſuperior to any common Starch imported, ſold for *Forty-eight Shillings* per 100 wt.

ALL Perſons who are indebted to, or have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Caleb Lyncoln*, late of *Glocester*, Mariner, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Capt. *Jacob Parſons*, of ſaid *Glocester*, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate, in order for Settlement. *Glocester, June* 1, 1768.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,

MONDAY, *June* 20. 1768. [NUMB. 1708.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

The CENTINEL. No. VIII.

To the Author of the CENTINEL.

S I R, *vide Page 127*

My Kingdom is not of this World. St. John's Gospel, xvii. 36.

MY View in these Letters is not to combat any religious Denomination, nor to oppugn the theological Opinions of any Man or set of Men, but to defend the Liberties of my Country. Had any other Society of Christians applied in the same Manner for an Establishment, I should have thought it my Duty to object to it, and as far as my Influence could extend, to oppose the Design. Bishop, Priest, Presbyter or Pastor have no Magic in them to justify with me, any Attempt prejudicial to public Liberty.

It is very unfortunate that any Dispute should be raised in America, at a crisis, when union of Sentiment and Design, seem entirely necessary for preserving our civil Rights. ‡ A ship's Crew quarrelling in a Storm, or when an Enemy is within Gunshot, does not argue a greater Degree of Infatuation. For what Purpose, or with what View it is started at this critical Time, I do not willingly allow myself even to conjecture. For the Sake of their Country, their Posterity, and themselves, I hope the Friends and Lovers of America, will consider themselves no further concerned in this Dispute, than as it relates to civil Liberty.

For the Debate, as I view it, is not concerning a Bishop, nor concerning episcopal Discipline; but about the Manner of introducing the Bishop, and establishing that Discipline in America.

It is evident from sundry Parts of the *Appeal*, that Application has been made to our Supriors in Britain to procure an Act of Parliament to establish Episcopacy in the Colonies. § But it must be allowed, that whether the present Attempt "for establishing an American Episcopate," was begun by some of the Missionaries, or set on Foot by the Society for propagating the Gospel, who, as Dr. Chandler says, (page 53) "*have been watching* for seasonable "opportunities of exerting themselves to obtain it," they could have not hit upon a time more unfavourable to American Freedom. However I hope the friends of the colonies, whether of the Episcopal, or any other church, will unite in opposing an attempt, which is in itself an open acknowledgement of the claims which the enemies of America have lately set up, and which are totally subversive of our Rights and Liberties.

Suppose the application had been made to the Parliament of Ireland, or to the legislature of Virginia, to establish Episcopacy in New-England, in what light would it have appeared. Or suppose Scotland were at this day a seperate kingdom, & the Presbyterians of Pennsylvania and Maryland should apply to the legislature of that kingdom, to establish the kirk of Scotland and her discipline in America, how would the application be resented?

The British empire consists of several provinces united in allegiance to one Prince. The legislative power of and for each province, consists of the King or his Representative, with the deputies of the people in that province. Tho' Great Britain is now united in one legislative body or parliament, it was, not many ages since, divided into several districts, with distinct legislatures in each. At that time it was not pretended, that the laws of one, bound the subjects in another province. Each, with the consent of the Sovereign, or his Representative, enjoyed the right of legislation for itself. Britain, since its Union into one legislative body, has acquired greater *Power*; but whether it has thereby acquired a *Right* to make laws to bind the other parts of the Empire, remains to be proved. There is certainly a difference between *Power* and *Right*; nor does the one follow as a consequence of the other. For if power gave right, then would the strongest have a right to whatever he pleased to seize on; and "the "high-way man would have a right to my purse, "who demands it with a pistol at my breast."*

But why shall not the Episcopalians be upon an equal footing with their neighbours? § I answer; are they not on an equal footing? Are they not permitted, as freely as any other denomination, to form a "voluntary society" ¶ for the public worship of God in the way they think most agreable to him.

"They have no bishop to ordain the inferior "clergy, to govern the church and confirm adults." What hinders? Perhaps it may be said they cannot have a bishop, unless sent from England, because the *Succession* must not be *interrupted*; and that he can not be sent from England, placed in a diocese, and endowed with a revenue according to his rank, without the appointment of his Majesty, as supreme head of the church, & without an act of parliament.

Before I answer to this, I should be glad to see the edict by which Christ has enjoined the unbroken succession of Bishops. † Next I would be glad to know how the christian church was supplied with bishops for the first three centuries, when there was no civil power interposed to establish them. Whether a settled revenue is essential to a bishop; or whether the church of England in America (as it is called) is so peculiarly different from all other christian churches that even under the fullest and freest state of religious Liberty, it can not enjoy the "form of its ecclesiastical government and discipline, "without an act of parliament to establish it."

Religion and government are certainly very different things, instituted for different ends; the design of the one being to promote our temporal happiness; the design of the other to procure the the favour of God, and thereby the salvation of our souls. While these are kept distinct and apart, the peace and welfare of society is preserved, and the ends of both answered. But by mixing them together, feuds, animosities and persecutions have been raised, which have deluged the world in blood, and disgraced human nature.

In the middle and eastern governments of North-America, the legislatures have, with great wisdom, taken care to keep the church distinct from the state. They have made laws to secure to the people in general and to each member in particular, the full enjoyment of their civil Rights, Interests, and Properties; and have armed the magistrate with power to enforce the executions of these laws. But at the same time individuals are left at full Liberty to unite themselves into societies ‡ for the public worship of God in such a manner as they judge acceptable to him, and effectual to procure eternal life and happiness. This indeed may be disagreeable to those, who complain, that "Altars are set up against al-"tars, and churches against churches, & that those "who are rejected by one, may be received by ano-"ther; ‖ but certainly nothing can be more consistent with reason and religion, or more agreeable to the sincere lovers of Liberty.

How long we shall enjoy the happiness of this constitution, if establishments can be imposed on us without our consent, is very uncertain. Let us therefore with one heart and one mind unite in support of our common rights, and resolve to "stand "fast in the liberties wherewith Christ hath made "us free, and be not entanigled with the yoke of "bondage." I am, Sir, Your's, &c. A. B.

To what this spirited correspondent has here said, I have added some notes, to shew that if the Episcopalians in this country are under any difficulties, they arise from themselves; either because they have adopted some confined notions concerning the episcopal character; or from an arbitrary and needless association of state establishment with church-government in their ideas of it; or lastly from an assuming disposition, which prompts them to claim the superiority over their neighbours, who reject episcopacy

For if the same priviledge, which other denominations enjoy, would satisfy their clergy, why did not the episcopal ministers of New-York and New-Jersey, instead of sending seven petitions to England for bishops, proceed to chuse one of their number to be their superior, and voluntarily agree to be governed by him. Thus their Hierarchy might have been compleated, without lordly revenue, state appointment, or giving ground of jealousy to others. The Moravian bishops, who stand on this footing, never gave any umbrage.

But a voluntary episcopate, in the primitive way, or as other societies enjoy their forms of discipline, will not satisfy the missionaries. *They* and their people are *the church, the American church*; as it were emphatically and exclusively; and others are Hereticks or Schismaticks. *They* are *the church of England in America*; nay, *the national church*, and of the national religion; and must be raised upon the depression of all other churches, whose members are already termed *dissenters*, † and roundly denied any natural right to civil or military offices. §

These extravagant claims of some of the missionaries, in behalf of about twenty five thousand of their people, dispersed among a million or more of British subjects, who are settled between Nova-Scotia and Maryland, are very alarming; especially as many of the episcopal laity are utterly averse to the invidious scheme. But the course they take to obtain what they seek for, by applying to England for an act of the state in their favour, is most presumptuous, unconstitutional, and subversive of Liberty and Justice.

How these enterprizing geniuses came to be authorised to transact for all British America, or at least for all the episcopalians in it, does not appear. It is very remarkable, the bustle about bishops seems to be confined to colonies generally settled by people averse to prelacy, in which "it would, (as Dr. "Chandler himself confesses, page 47) without dispute be improper to have any;" whilst in Virginia, and Maryland, where a numerous episcopal clergy, are provided for under acts of assembly, and where the pleas of usefulness and necessity would have some

‡ *This affair seems to have risen in the time of the* Stamp-Act. (a) *How some people love to fish in troubled waters!*

§ *Appeal, page* 52.—*We are told,* "*An order was* "*obtained from the crown for* a bill to be drawn and "laid before the parliament, for establishing an "American Episcopate; *but when the affair was in* "*a fair way of being speedily accomplished, the death* "*of Queen Anne that excellent princess,*" *put a stop to it. And we are further informed, that* "*in the beginning of the next reign,*" (*George the first*) "*the attempt was renewed, and the prospect of success was most encouraging; but it proved abortive.*" *The archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of London, had on this latter occasion proposed, that part of the lands in St. Christopher's, which had belonged to the French clergy, should be applied to support two bishops, one to be settled in the islands, the other on the continent of N. America: page* 80. *we are assured* "*no* "*reason has been given to suspect a departure from* "*the general plan aimed at.*" *Again, same page, it appears that his Majesty is to fix the places of residence for the bishops.*

¶ *Ibidem, page* 30. "*The church considered with* "*relation to civil power, is in the very nature of it* "*a voluntary society*" *says Dr. Chandler.*

† Eutichius, *elected Patriarch of Alexandria, A. D.* 933. *says,* "*That the twelve Presbyters consti-*"*tuted by* Mark *in the See of Alexandria chose one of* "*their number to be head over the rest, and the other* "*eleven laid their hands on him, blessed him and* "*made him Patriarch.*"—Jerom, *more ancient than he, relates, that* "*at Alexandria from* Mark *to* He-"raclius *and* Dionisius *bishops, the priests always* "*took one of their number, whom they set in the highest* "*place and called him bishop.*"—*Archbishop* Cranmer, *a great name in the church of England, in his answers to Edward the* VI. *says,* "*That tho' in the ad-*"*mission* "*of bishops there be divers comely solemnities* "*used, yet they be not of necessity, but only for good* "*order and seemly fashion; his ministrations are* "*good without them.*"—*Again,* "*He that is appoin-*"*ted a bishop needeth no consecration by scripture,* "*for election and appointing thereunto is sufficient.*" *See* Stillingfleet's Irenicum, *Cap. viii.*—*No protestant church, save those of England, & Ireland, make any account of this unbroken succession of bishops.*

§ *See Appeal, page* 42.

‡ *In some of the colonies indeed, one religious society is forbidden, not on account of religion, but on account of certain political principles, which are supposed to be inconsistent with the good of the state. How far the fears which those governments have conceived against that society are well founded, I will not undertake to say. In* Pennsylvania, *where it is tolerated, no inconveniences have arisen. However, it is not to be denied, that the magistrate has a right to prohibit the propagating of opinions or doctrines, which are contrary to human society, or to those moral rules, which are necessary to the preservation of human society.*

‖ *Dr. C's* Appeal——*Page* 31.

† *See* Appeal, *throughout.* § *Ibid: Page* 109.

(a) *vid the Stamp Act pa. 53. Vol. I.*

some meaning, there is little said concerning them. Doubtless if the people of those provinces, who are generally friends to the episcopal church, found it expedient to compleat their religious establishments, they would pass laws for the purpose, and carefully ascertain and limit the duties, privileges, and authority of these spiritual superiors; which from the peculiar circumstances of the colonies; from the uncertainty of the law on this subject; but especially from the encroaching disposition which this order of men has shewn in all ages, would be absolutely necessary.

If the propriety of establishing Diocesan bishops in the colonies were ever so apparent and the right of parliament to interfere in our intended police ever so clear, yet the colonists would scarce think it prudent to have an affair so delicate, and so nearly connected with public Liberty, regulated in England. The people there, very remotely interested in the consequences, would probably leave it to the clergy themselves, to form the plan; as seems to have been the case, at the close of Queen Anne's reign, when the design of *establishing an American episcopate by act of parliament*, was on the carpet before. But I hope we are not so infatuated as willingly to trust this momentous affair to such interested management. Let us then speak and act for ourselves, and be watchful that our rights and priviledges be not violated, under the specious pretence of advancing the interests of religion. *Continued Pa. 149*

BOSTON, June 20 1768.

Last Friday se'nnight, towards Evening, the Officers of the Customs for this Port, made a Seizure of a Sloop belonging to and laying at the Wharf of John Hancock, Esq; which Vessel was improved as a Store to put some Barrels of Oil on board, there being no room in the Owner's Store on the Wharf: After the Officers took Possession of the Sloop, one of them made a Signal to his Majesty's Ship Romney, then lying off in the Harbour, whereupon the Boats belonging to the said Ship, were immediately manned and armed, and made towards the Wharf: Several Gentlemen present advised the Officers not to move her, as there would be no Attempt allowed by the Owner to rescue her out of their Hands; but notwithstanding this Declaration her Fast was cut away, and she carried under the Guns of the Romney:—This Conduct provoked the People who had collected on the Shore, and in the Dispute, the Collector, the Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs, and the Collector's Son, were roughly used, and pelted with Stones, some of them much hurt: The Noise bro't together a mix'd Multitude who followed up to the Comptroller's House, and broke some of his Windows, but withdrew by the Advice of some prudent Gentlemen that interposed;—they were joined by a number of Sailors, and vagrant Persons who were suspicious of an Intention to put them on board the Ship,—these went in search for one of the Man of War's Boats, in their way met with the Inspector of Exports and Imports, him they attacked, broke his Sword, and tore his Cloaths; but by some Assistance he with difficulty escaped into a House in Kingstreet:—No Boat being ashore, between 8 & 9 o'Clock they went to one of the Docks, and dragged out a large Pleasure Boat belonging to the Collector, this they drew along the Street, with loud huzzaing all the way, into the Common, where they set Fire to it, and burnt it to Ashes; they also broke several Windows of the Houses of the Collector & Inspector-General, which were nigh the Common: No other Outrage was committed that Night.

There were some Occurrences respecting the Officers of the Romney, preceding this Affair, that raised the Resentment of the Populace; but which, we hear, since the Conference which his Excellency the Governor and a Committee from the Honorable Council, had with the Captain of the Man of War, on Thursday last, are all amicably settled; and the Captain has given all the satisfaction that could be expected. However, before this Conference, there appeared such a prospect of the Trade and Business of this & the other Towns being in a manner ruin'd, as raised such a Clamour with the People, that the Board of Commissioners (those of them who arrived here last November from England) and their Officers, together with the Collector & Comptroller for this Port, thought it most prudent to repair on board the Romney, where they have ever since remained.

On Monday the People in Town were in great agitation; but least any tumult might arise at Night, the Consequences whereof would be very prejudicial, a Notification was posted up in divers parts of the Town, requesting the Sons of Liberty to meet at Liberty Hall the next Day at ten o'Clock in the Forenoon; the expectation of this Meeting kept the Town in Peace; accordingly at the Hour appointed, vast Numbers of the Inhabitants appeared at and near the Hall; but the Weather being Wet and uncomfortable in the Street, they adjourned to Faneuil Hall; where it was proposed to have a legal Meeting called; accordingly a Warrant was issued by the Selectmen to the Constables to Warn a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town, at Three o'Clock: At which time the Inhabitants met, consisting of a larger Number than was ever known on any Occasion; and after very cool and deliberate Debates upon the distress'd circumstances of the Town, and the present critical Situation of their Affairs, it was unanimously voted, that a Committee wait on his Excellency the Governor of the Province, with the following Petition, viz.

Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*.

To his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over said Province, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The Inhabitants of the Town of *Boston*, in Town Meeting legally assembled,

Humbly shew,

THAT, your Petitioners consider the British constitution as the basis of their safety and happiness. By that, is established, no man shall be governed by laws, nor taxed but by himself, or representative, legally and fairly chosen, and to which he does not give his own consent. In open violation of these fundamental rights of Britons, laws & taxes are imposed on us, to which we not only have not given our consent, but against which we have most firmly remonstrated.—Dutiful petitions have been preferred to our most gracious Sovereign, which (tho' to the great consternation of the people, we now learn, have been cruelly and insidiously prevented reaching the Royal Presence) we have waited to receive a gracious answer to, with the greatest attention to the public peace, until we find ourselves invaded with an armed force, seizing, impressing and imprisoning the persons of our fellow-subjects, contrary to express acts of parliament.

Menaces have been thrown out, fit only for Barbarians, which already affect us in the most sensible manner, and threaten us with famine & desolation, as all navigation is obstructed, upon which alone our whole support depends, and the town is at this crisis in a situation, nearly such, as if war was formally declared against it.

To contend with our parent state, is in our idea the most shocking and dreadful extremity; but tamely to relinquish the only security we and our posterity retain of the enjoyment of our lives and properties, without one struggle, is so humiliating and base, that we cannot support the reflection: We apprehend, Sir! that it is at your option, in your power, and we would hope in your inclination, to prevent this distressed, and justly incensed people, from effecting too much, and from the shame and reproach of attempting too little.

As the Board of Customs, have tho't fit, of their own motion, to relinquish the exercise of their commission here, & as we cannot but hope, that, being convinced of the impropriety and injustice of the appointment of a Board, with such enormous powers, and the inevitable destruction which would ensue from the exercise of their office, will never re-assume it. We flatter ourselves, your Excellency will in tenderness to this people, use the best means in your power, to remove the other grievance, we so justly complain of, and issue your immediate order, to the commander of his Majesty's ship Romney, to remove from this harbour, till we shall be ascertained of the success of our applications.

And your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, *&c.*

At the same Time the Town directed their Committee to prepare a Letter to Dennis DeBerdt, *Esq; in London, setting forth the Conduct of the Commissioners and Officers of the Customs, & the Officers of his Majesty's Ship* Romney, *relating to a Seizure made the preceding Friday, as well as the Behavior of some of the Inhabitants in the Evening following, in an impartial Manner, supported by Affidavits, to prevent the ill Impressions that may be made, by a Misrepresentation; and then adjourned to the next Day.*

At the Adjournment on Wednesday the 15th, the Committee appointed to present the Town's Petition to the Governor, reported from his Excellency the following Answer, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

My office and station make me a very incompetent judge of the rights you claim against acts of parliament: and therefore it would be to no purpose for me to express my opinion thereupon. All I can say is, that I shall not knowingly infringe any of your rights and privileges, but shall religiously maintain all those which are committed to me as a servant of the King.

In regard to the impressing men for the service of the King in his ships of war, it is practised in Great-Britain, and all other his Majesty's dominions, and therefore I cannot dispute it in this part of them. But I shall use my utmost endeavours to get it regulated so as to avoid all the inconveniencies to this town which you are apprehensive of; and from the knowledge I have of Capt. Corner, *I have no doubt of my succeeding therein.*

I cannot pretend to enter into any dispute between you and your parent state. I desire to be a faithful servant in regard to both; and I shall think myself most highly honored, if I can be in the lowest degree an instrument in preserving a perfect conciliation between them. I can assure you that if it was as much in power as it is in my will it would always be preserved.

I am obliged by all kinds of duty, by my general Instructions, and by his Majesty's special orders to protect, aid and assist the Commissioners of the Customs (appointed under the great seal of Great-Britain in pursuance of an act of parliament) and their officers in their persons and offices. And whether they shall or shall not relinquish the exercise of their commission, I must not fail to give them all the protection aid and assistance in my power. If in so doing I shall give offence, I shall be sorry for it. But I shall never regret the doing my duty.

I have no command over his Majesty's ships, and therefore cannot issue such orders as you desire, nor indeed any order to the commander of his Majesty's ship the Romney. *And it would be highly improper for me to make a requisition to him to remove from this harbour, when I know he is stationed here by a superior officer, and cannot remove from hence but by his orders.* FRA. BERNARD.

At this Adjournment the Town appointed another Committee to prepare Instructions for their Representatives, at this alarming Crisis; and further adjourned to Friday the 17th, at 4 o'Clock.

On Friday the Town met by Adjournment, and received the Report of their Committee, and unanimously voted the following Instructions to their Representatives, viz.

To the Hon. JAMES OTIS, *and* THOMAS CUSHING, *Esqrs. Mr.* SAMUEL ADAMS, *&* JOHN HANCOCK, *Esq:*

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the Repeal of the late American Stamp Act, we were happy in the pleasing prospect of a restoration of that tranquility and unanimity among ourselves, and that harmony and affection between our parent country and us, which had generally subsisted before that detestable Act. But with the utmost grief and concern, we find that we flatter'd ourselves too soon, and that the root of bitterness is yet alive.—The principle on which that Act was founded continues in full force, and a revenue is still demanded from America.

We have the mortification to observe one Act of Parliament after another passed for the express purpose of raising a revenue from us; to see our money continually collecting from us without our consent, by an authority in the constitution of which we have no share, and over which we have no kind of influence or controul; to see the little circulating cash that remained among us for the support of our trade, from time to time transmitted to a distant country, never to return, or what in our estimation is worse, if possible, appropriated to the maintenance of swarms of Officers and Pensioners in idleness and luxury, whose example has a tendency to corrupt our morals, and whose arbitrary dispositions will trample on our rights.

Under all these misfortunes and afflictions, however, it is our fixed resolution to maintain our loyalty and duty to our most gracious Sovereign, a reverence and due subordination to the British Parliament as the supreme legislative in all cases of necessity, for the preservation of the whole empire, and our cordial & sincere affection for our parent country; and to use our utmost endeavours for the preservation of peace and order among ourselves, waiting with anxious expectation, for a favorable answer to the petitions and solicitations of this continent, for relief. At the same time, it is our unalterable resolution, at all times, to assert and vindicate our dear and invaluable rights and liberties, at the utmost hazard of our lives and fortunes, and we have a full and rational confidence that no designs formed against them will ever prosper.

That such designs have been formed and are still in being we have reason to apprehend. A multitude of Place-men and Pensioners, and an enormous train of Underlings and Dependants, all novel in this country, we have seen already. Their imperious tempers, their rash, inconsiderate and weak behaviour, are well known.

In this situation of affairs, several armed vessels, and among the rest, his Majesty's ship of war the Romney, have appear'd in our harbour, and the last, as we believe, by the express application of the Board of Commissioners, with design to over-awe and terrify the inhabitants of this town into base compliances and unlimited submission, has been anchored within a cable's length of the wharves.

But passing over other irregularities, we are assured that the last alarming act of that ship, viz. the violent, and in our opinion illegal seizure of a vessel lying at a wharf, and cutting of her fasts and removing her with an armed force in hostile manner, under the protection of the King's ship, without any probable cause of seizure that we know of, or indeed any cause that has yet been made known; no libel or prosecution whatever having yet been instituted against her, was by the express order, or request in writing of the Board of Commissioners to the commander of that ship.

In addition to all this, we are continually alarmed with rumours and reports of new revenue Acts to be passed, new importations of Officers & Pensioners

1 Ued. Margin Page 141. Vide the Margin page 142.

to ſuck the life-blood of the body politick while it is ſtreaming from the veins; freſh arrival of ſhips of war to be a ſtill feverer reſtraint upon our trade; and the arrival of a military force to dragoon us into paſſive obedience; orders and requiſitions tranſmitted to New-York, Halifax and to England, for regiments and troops to preſerve the public peace.

Under the diſtreſſes ariſing from this ſtate of things, with the higheſt confidence in your integrity, abilities and fortitude, you will exert yourſelves, Gentlemen, on this occaſion, that nothing be left undone that may conduce to our relief; and in particular we recommend it to your conſideration and diſcretion, in the firſt place, to endeavour that impreſſes of all kinds may if poſſible be prevented. There is an Act of Parliament in being, which has never been repealed, for the encouragement of the trade to America. We mean the 6 Ann. *Chap.* xxxvii. *Sect.* 9. where it is enacted, *That no Mariner, or other Perſon who ſhall ſerve on board, or be retained to ſerve on board any Privateer, or trading Ship or Veſſel that ſhall be employed in any Part of America, nor any Mariner, or other Perſon, being on ſhore in any Part thereof ſhall be liable to be impreſſed, or taken away by any Officer or Officers of or belonging to any of her Majeſty's Ships of War, impowered by the Lord High Admiral, or any other Perſon whatſoever, unleſs ſuch Perſon ſhall have before deſerted from ſuch Ship of War belonging to her Majeſty, at any Time after the fourteenth Day of February 1707; upon Pain that any Officer or Officers ſo impreſſing or taking away, or cauſing to be impreſſed or taken away, any Mariner or other Perſon, contrary to the Tenor and true Meaning of this Act, ſhall forfeit to the Maſter, or Owner or Owners of any ſuch Ship or Veſſel,* Twenty Pounds *for every Man he or they ſhall ſo impreſs or take, to be recovered with full Coſts of Suit in any of her Majeſty's Dominions.*—So that any impreſſes of any Mariner, from any veſſel whatever, appears to be in direct violation of an Act of Parliament. In the next place, 'tis our deſire that you inquire and uſe your endeavors to promote a parliamentary enquiry for the author and propagators of ſuch alarming rumours and reports as we have mentioned before; and whether the Commiſſioners or any other perſons whatever have really wrote or ſolicited for troops to be ſent here from New York, Halifax, England or elſewhere, and for what end, and that you forward, if you think it expedient, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, reſolutions that every ſuch perſon who ſhall ſolicit or promote the importation of troops at this time, is an enemy to this town and province, and a diſturber of the peace and good order of both.

Then the Meeting was diſſolved.

We hear that a Committee of both Houſes of the General Aſſembly were appointed on Saturday laſt, to enquire into the Grounds of the People's preſent Apprehenſions, that Meaſures were taking or had been taken, to execute the Revenue Acts of Parliament by a Naval or Military Force.

We are authorized to inform the Public, that Captain Corner, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Romney, in Caſe he ſhould want any more Men, will not take any belonging to or married in the Province, nor any employed in the Trade along Shore, or to the Neighbouring Colonies.—And we are further authorized to aſſure the Public, That the Man preſſed from Mr. Waterman, of this Town, is diſmiſs'd, and will be aſhore this Day.

The ſame Afternoon arrived here the Beaver Sloop of War, Capt. Belew, from Halifax.—She was bound for New-York, and, we are informed, will ſail for that Port To-Morrow or next Day.

Laſt Saturday Morning arrived Capt. Marſhman in a Ship from Jamaica, and Capt. Thatcher in a Brig from Briſtol: It is ſaid no attempt was made to preſs any Men out of either of them as they paſs'd the Men of War.

Thurſday laſt was married at Cambridge, *John Lavicount*, of Antigua, Eſq; to Miſs *Lucy Vaſſall*, youngeſt Daughter of Colonel *John Vaſſall*, late of Cambridge, deceaſed.

Monday laſt the Rev'd Mr. *Ebenezer Penberton* was married to Mrs. *Anne Powell*, eldeſt Daughter of the late *John Powell*, Eſq; formerly of this Town.

Laſt Friday ſe'nnight died at Danvers, after a languiſhing Confinement, in the 76th Year of his Age and 51ſt of his Miniſtry, the Rev. Mr. *Peter Clark*, Paſtor of the firſt Church in that Town.

We hear from Beverly, that Yeſterday ſe'nnight, after Divine Service in the Afternoon, the Houſe of Mr. Oſman Traſk, jun. of that Place, was ſtruck by Lightning and very much ſhattered: Mr. Traſk ſitting in one of the Rooms with a Child in his arms, was ſtruck down & ſtunn'd, and the Child thrown acroſs the Room but not hurt; ſeveral others of the Family were preſent, but received no Damage.

About a Fortnight ſince, a Woman at the South Part of the Town, jump'd out of a Chamber-Window, at Night, in her Sleep, by which ſhe broke one of her Legs, and was otherwiſe bruiſed, ſo that ſhe died laſt Week.

Laſt Wedneſday Night the Warehouſe of John Hancock, Eſq; was broke open; but nothing miſs'd,

Extract of a letter from Detroit, *May* 11. 1768.

You'll be much ſurpris'd to find, by the following paragraph of a Letter, wrote to me by an Officer at Michilimakinac, the 24th of February laſt, that the formerly very famous and much eſteemed Major Robert Rogers, is now capable of ſuch horrid villainy:—The Letter is as follows.

"*Dear Sir, I now take this opportunity to congratulate you on your eſcape from murder & plunder. Maj.* Rogers, *that experienced Chief to all manner of wickedneſs and treachery, had formed a deep and horrid plot to kill me, ſend Capt.* Spicemaker *and Lieut.* Chriſtie, *priſoners to the Indian country, plunder this garriſon and put all the ſoldiers to death, who were not in the plot, and who would not comply with his ſilence: this was to be executed by a numerous party of Indians, ſome ſoldiers, & French inhabitants that had conſented to it; He then with the Indians, and what part of the troops that would follow him, were immediately to ſet off to ſurprize the garriſon of Detroit, and give it up to plunder to his followers for their ſervice, and then proceed to Old France, by the way of New Orleans. As he was pretty well convinced of the abilities & watchfulneſs of the commander and other officers at Detroit, and doubting his being able to take it by ſurprize, he had pitched upon ſome pieces of braſs cannon for laying a regular ſiege to it. The Villain gave his note of hand to a Frenchman who was to aſſiſt him in this treacherous undertaking, for* 100 *l. ſterl. per year, for five years. He is now in heavy irons, with an accomplice, and as there are many King's evidences, no part of this account can be doubted.*"—

☞ *Want of Room is the only Reaſon that Z. Z's. Letter, and ſeveral Articles of Intelligence, are omitted in this Day's Paper.*—

This is to give Notice to the Candidates for their ſecond Degrees this Year, That they attend at the College in this Place, by the thirteenth Day of *July* next; and if any neglect to give their Attendance accordingly, without ſufficient Reaſon therefor, they may not expect their ſaid Degrees this Year. E. HOLYOKE, Preſt.

Cambridge, June 20. 1768.

Notice is hereby given to all who deſire an Admiſſion into Harvard-College this Year, That the Preſident and Tutors have determined to attend the Buſineſs of Examination on the twenty-firſt and ſecond Days of *July* next.

Cambridge, June 20. 1768. E. HOLYOKE, Preſt.

Martin Brimmer

Has juſt imported from LONDON,

A general Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which will be ſold cheap at his Shop near the Head of *Seven Star* Lane; among which are Patent Medicines of almoſt all Kinds, beſt Salvolatile, Lavender and Hungary Water; alſo a variety of Smelling Bottles, from 6*d.* to *Two Dollars*, Court Plaiſter, Velvet Corks, Figs, Raiſins, Currants, Spices of all Kinds, Oil, Logwood, Red Wood, Coperas, Allum, Madder, Rozin, &c. &c.

☞ Medicine Sea Boxes, of all Prices, compleated in the beſt Manner, on a long approved Plan.

TO BE SOLD,

On board the Ship *Sally*, *John Marſhman*, Maſter,

The beſt of Lisbon SALT,

Enquire at JOHN ROWE's Store, or on board ſaid Ship at ſaid ROWE's Wharf. *June* 20. 1768.

Briſtol Beer in ſmall Hampers; and a few Hogſheads of large Salt for Repacking Mackrel, to be ſold at Store No. 9. on the Long Wharf.

A Servant Maid's Time to be diſpoſed of for two Years and an Half. She is a good Sempſtreſs, can do all Kinds of Houſhold Work, and can Card & Spin, is very ſtrong and healthy, and can be recommended for her Honeſty. Enquire of the Printer.

Whereas there was ſhip'd on board the Snow *Adventure*, *Joſeph Holmes*, Maſter, from *Briſtol*, a Caſk mark'd NC. (in one) No. 17. This to notify the Owner, that by applying to *Peter Hughes*, at his Store in King-ſtreet, he will deliver the ſame, they paying the Charges. *Boſton, June* 18. 1768.

As *Patrick Kinch*, a Seaman, has for ſome Time abſented himſelf from his Duty, on board the Brig *Nancy*, *James Brett*, Maſter: This is to give him Notice, if he don't return to his Duty on board ſaid Brig in forty eight Hours, he ſhall be deemed a Deſerter. *Boſton, June* 18*th* 1768. J. BRETT.

THE Brethren of the Ancient and Honorable Society of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, in *Boſton*, are hereby Notified, that the Feſtival of ST. JOHN the BAPTIST will be celebrated at the Grey-Hound Tavern in *Roxbury*, on FRIDAY next, the 24th Inſtant; where the Brethren are deſired to attend at 1 o'Clock, P.M.

A. SAVAGE, *G. Sec'y.*

—Public Vendue-Office—North End—

TO-MORROW (*Tueſday*)

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

A Great Variety of Articles, juſt imported from London.——

Alſo, Second-hand Apparel—very good—&c &c.

☞ TOMORROW—(*Vendue-Office*)—*North-End.*

JOHN GERRISH.

Vendue of RUM—&c.

On WEDNESDAY next, at XI o'Clock, Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On *Richie's Wharf*—(*North-End*)

Twenty-five Casks of RUM—

to be ſeen before the Sale.

Richie's Wharf, North-End, XI o'Clock, *Wedneſday.*

JOHN GERRISH.

Brought in the Ship Juno, *from* Briſtol, *and to be ſold Cheap for Caſh, by*

Conſtant Freeman,

At his Houſe in School-Street,

Cheeſe, Boxes of *Lisbon* Lemons,

Loaf Sugar, Boxes of Tin Plates, Mancheſter Check, Dowlaſs, Iriſh Linens, and ſundry other Goods, which will be ſold either by Wholeſale or Retail.—

Thomas Lee

Has juſt imported in the *Diana*, Captain *Hall*, and the late Ships from LONDON,

A variety of Engliſh and India Goods, to be ſold very reaſonable at his Store in Kingſtreet,

IRiſh Linens of all widths and prices
Aſſortment of Checks of all prices
a variety of chinces, calicoes & printed linens
Oznabrigs and dowlaſs
Ruſſia & Engliſh ſheeting
Ginghams for waiſtcoats
Pengo lawns & ſprig'd cattins
long cattins and figur'd modes
Silk mitts and gloves
Worſted ditto & ditto
Plain white & black gauze
Sprig'd & flower'd ditto
Sewing ſilks all colors
Shoe bindings & qualities
Pins, tapes and ſnail trimmings
Mens caſtor & felt hats
Boys furr'd hats
Ladies riding hats

GErman ſerges and broad cloths
Sagathies and duroys
Strip'd & plain cambletS
Black taffaties
Calimancoes & tammies
Cotton & thread hoſe
Womens ſuperfine India cotton hoſe
Stationary
Paper hangings, very low
Worſted hoſe and breeches patterns
Mens ſilk gloves
Thread ditto
Gold & ſilver lac'd hats
Wide & narrow gold and ſilver lace
Pruſſian & other bindings
Knee garters
Cord, chain and thread
Gold and ſilver baſket buttons, &c &c. &c.

Alſo, an elegant Aſſortment of ſilver'd and other Ribbons, which Articles he will ſell (as uſual) at 1· for 1, O. T. by the Piece (for Caſh) or 10½ by the Trunk, containing from 40*l.* to 50*l.* from the Maker's printed Liſt in *London.*

The Mineral Spring and Bath at *Newtown*, are now ready for Uſe, the great Benefit received from it laſt Year, by Numbers, is ſo well known, as to ſufficiently recommend it; conſtant Attendance is given at all Hours by W. PARK.

N. B. Any Perſon inclining to board near the Spring, will find good Accommodations at ſaid *Park's* or in the Neighbourhood.

On Monday Night, the 16th of *May* laſt, was broke open the Fulling-Mill of *Eliab Fobes*, of *Bridgwater*, and one Piece of blue Cloth, juſt dreſſed, containing 8¼ Yards; another Piece of Linen & Woollen Cloth, 8 Yards, fulled & preſſed, of a browniſh Colour; 2 Pair of Mens Stockings, black, and ½ Pattern of knit Breeches, black, were ſtollen therefrom: And as it is probable that the Cloth, &c. was conveyed and ſold on the Road to, or at *Boſton*, it is deſired that the Purchaſer thereof will be kind enough to ſend a Line to the Printers hereof, deſcribing the Thief or Thieves who ſold it to him, which may be a Means of detecting the Rogues, which is all the Satisfaction Mr. *Fobes* deſires, and he will handſomely reward the Informer, if *they* are finally convicted.

For LONDON,

The Brig *Hannah*, *Robert Jarvis*, Maſter,

Will ſail in 14 Days at fartheſt,

Two Thirds of her Cargo being already engaged. For Freight or Paſſage apply to *John Rowe*, Eſq; or to the Maſter on board ſaid Veſſel, now lying at *Rowe's* Wharf. Who has to ſell cheap for Caſh,

Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Ruſſia & Ravens Duck, Porter in Caſks or in Bottles, Boxes of Pipes, Womens Shoes and Clogs, and Childrens Morroco Shoes by the Box or ſingle Pair. *June* 20. 1768.

☞ Vid. Margin pa. 142. ☜ Vid. ditto.

Mess^rs Fleets,

The following is a Copy of a Letter I received from London—I should be obliged to you if you would give it a Place in your next Paper.

I am your very humble Servant,

June 9th 1768. JULIUS.

BY your last Letters to me I perceive that the late Act of parliament appointing a Board of Customs in America, and laying duties on some of your importations have occasioned great discontent among you. You have ask'd my opinion on this subject, & you have a right in some degree to expect it, having so very freely given me yours. Your arguments tend to prove more than you desire, for they would establish an independency that I am persuaded no serious American can sincerely wish for. When parties are made, & people have taken their side, it seldom happens that what is right and proper takes place, but one or other extreme generally prevails; I am afraid that without an uncommon spirit of moderation and candor this will be the case in the present unhappy differences between the mother country and the colonies; and if this spirit should be wanting, it will not be the pen or the reasoning of sober men, but the intemperate heat and prejudice of party that will mark out in lines of blood the limits of the liberties and dependency of the colonies, and the extent of the sovereignty of Great Britain: and the final issue will be either the slavery of the colonies, or their utter avulsion from the mother country, events equally to be dreaded by both sides.

But without anticipating evils that a cool and reasonable prudence, if exerted in time, may probably prevent, I shall in compliance with your request give you my opinion, in which you will find I very materially differ from you.

You may well suppose that the doctrine of hereditary indefeasible divine right so often exploded and ridicul'd when imagined to exist in the sacred persons of our Kings, cannot have any great influence at this day when suppos'd to be vested in the elder brothers among the King's subjects. I ever was of opinion that the Americans ought to be equally free with their fellow subjects on this side of the Atlantic, that they ought not to be tax'd without the voice of their representative; but the peculiar circumstances of colonies may in some cases affect this general constitutional maxim, and the private rights of a few must sometimes give way to the general interest of a whole empire; so that in stating the due liberties of the British Americans we should consider not merely the rights of individuals on British principles of government, but also what the particular country, the colonies have yielded up to the mother country as a compensation for her protection and support.—I am very far from wishing to extend a restriction of a general principle in such a manner as to swallow up the principle itself, as is unhappily endeavored by most of the advocates for the right of parliament, who insist that this right is supreme and uncontrolable in all instances whatever over the colonies as absolutely as in Great Britain itself. Far be it from me to assert or attempt to support such slavish principles—— Principles that must in the end overthrow our own liberties, for if the right of taxing a people without the voice of their representative be once allowed without exception in any part of the British dominions, it will not be slow in extending itself, and in some future reign may, and probably will be translated to Great Britain.

But while the advocates for the right of parliament would reason the Americans into absolute slavery, the Americans on the other hand run into the contrary extreme, and are very near proving too much, for their arguments if allowed their full scope would establish an entire independency: In some letters I have lately seen subscrib'd A FARMER, and written with a spirit and decency that does your country honor, the author appears fearful of this extreme, and when he approaches it he seems to curb in his arguments, sensible that if he allowed them flowing reins they would hurry him down the precipice; and he fairly acknowledges the dependency of the colonies to be necessary for their own sake. Indeed all the Americans I have ever talked with, even in the very heat of argument will own with a candour and ingenuousness greatly to their credit, that a dependency of the colonies on their mother country is necessary not only for the general interest of the whole British empire, but also for the peace and preservation of the colonies themselves.

But in truth all dependency is reciprocal, while the colonies depend on the mother country for protection and support—Great-Britain in return relies in a very great degree on the monopoly of their trade for the defence and maintenance of her own independency: So that the exclusive trade of the colonies is, as Montesquieu supposes it, the compensation they yield to the mother country for her protection and support, and this compensation must necessarily include the right of laying imposts and absolutely regulating the trade, or it might easily be made a compensation of no value—so that my position is this—The sovereignty of parliament is absolute over all the trade of the colonies, with this limitation that the mother country ought not to burthen the exports from the colonies, which should all be brought hither, unless for reasons of her own or the general convenience Great Britain should allow of the contrary; and equity seems further to require that all monies arising from such regulations of trade ought to be spent in the colonies. But in all other cases of taxation and even of legislation, each provincial legislature ought to be as free and as independent as the parliament itself.

The equity of this position in case the exclusive trade of the colonies is a compensation for protecting them must be self evident.

Neither does it violate the idea that property should never be tax'd without being represented—The Americans here make it a great merit that all the money which by any means gets within the colonies, in a very little time centers in Great Britain; a tax upon the trade must be paid out of this money, these profits: so that in an impost on the American trade Great-Britain taxes her own property abroad, for she makes all the advances that carry on the trade. It may be objected that the consumer will pay at last, and therefore America feels it as much as an internal tax, but the fact is not so, for as the colonies lay out all their money with Great Britain, let her lay the impost as high as she pleases, or how she pleases, the American it is true buys dearer, but he buys less, manufactures more: the manufactories here are thereby diminish'd, and the mother country feels ultimately the weight of such an external tax; so that it may be laid down as a certainty that a tax on the American trade is a tax on the property of Great Britain abroad, and therefore I think the parliament imposes such taxes with the highest propriety.—But it is quite otherwise with an internal tax or regulation, which surely needs no explanation to an American.

The necessity of a power to regulate the intercourse of the different parts of the extensive British dominions with each other is also very evident, and where can this power be plac'd with so much propriety, with so much advantage to every part as in the parliament. A natural partiality to our own people, and the unavoidable ignorance of parliament in the interior concerns of your country may be very strong reasons against interfering in them: from the little knowledge I have been able to acquire in American affairs I do not know of any such act, except your post office act, that has answered the purpose it was designed for—I know of several that have produced very contrary effects, and I know of none, that one act excepted, that have not been very mischievous and detrimental to the colonies, I cannot therefore conceive why some among us are so desirous of meddling with your interior concerns. But no such reasons can be given against the general right and power of parliaments to regulate the trade of the different parts of the British dominions, they must be suppos'd to understand it best, and they have the greatest weight and authority to carry their resolutions into execution; so that as there is a necessity for such a power somewhere, and the parliament is every way best qualified for it, with the general consent of the British subjects the parliament exercises this right.

I have already exceeded the bulk of a common letter, and I shall therefore conclude for the present—But if my leisure should afford me opportunity you may perhaps receive another letter from me, in which I shall endeavour to consider what objection may be made on your side the water—and what would be the most advisable & prudent measures for the Americans to pursue in their present exigencies.—In the mean time,

I am, &c.

London, 25th March, 1768.

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To be sold by HENRY LLOYD,

At Warehouse No. 5. *on the* Long Wharf,

Choice *French* Indigo, *Albany* Peas, *Connecticut* Pork, *Esopus* Flour, *New-York* Butter-Bread, refin'd Iron, Pig Iron, Ship Bread, Cordage, Anchors, Sperma-ceti Candles, Cotton Wool, Silk Handerchiefs, Feathers, Logwood, &c. &c.

☞ One New Negro Boy, three Girls; also a Negro Man, that has been in the Country some Time, at reasonable Rates.

TO BE LET or SOLD,

And entred upon immediately,

A good large convenient double House, situate in *Medford*, near the great Bridge, and but Four Miles from *Charlestown* Ferry, which has been improved and well accustomed as a Tavern, for many Years past; together with about 30 Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, two Sheds, and other Accommodations thereon.—For further Particulars, enquire of *Isaac Royal*, Esq; of *Medford* aforesaid.

N. B. Said *Royall* has a valuable Tract of Land in *South Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres, which he would sell very reasonably.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

To the Hon. SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid,

Humbly shews,

THE Subscribers divers of the Proprietors of a certain Tract of common & undivided Land, situate in the late Province of *Maine*, beginning on the west side of *Saco* river about fifteen miles above the Mouth of said River, at the Head of the Patent Land, so called, and running up by said River into the Country till it meets with the Line between the Province of *New-Hampshire* and the Province of *Maine*, where it crosses the two Townships commonly known by the Names of *Frye's* Town & *Brown's* Town, or *Conway*, in length; and in breadth from *Saco* River, excepting four Miles westerly of said River, the fifteen Miles aforesaid, to *Newichawannock* River, running from the head Line of *Biddeford* by *Arundell* and *Wells* to *Berwick* and *Lebanon* Lines, and thence to said River (excepting *Philipstown* and *Coxhall*) and thence as the dividing Line between the Provinces aforesaid runs, and by said Line as far as where it crosses *Frye's* Town and *Conway* as aforesaid: And your Petitioners apprehending it would be for the Advantage of all who are interested in said Tract of Land if a Meeting of the Proprietors thereof was called and held as soon as conveniently may be: We therefore pray that your Honor would be pleased to grant a Warrant for that Purpose; said Meeting to be holden at the British Coffee House in *Boston*, on Wednesday the 27th Day of *July* next, at six of the clock in the Afternoon; then and there to chuse a Moderator and Clerk, and to appoint a Committee to act in behalf of the Proprietors, and more especially to prosecute in the Law all such Persons as have trespassed upon said Lands, either by erecting Houses, Mills or other Buildings, or by strip or waste; and in general to transact all Matters and Things which may be thought necessary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors.

Andrew Oliver
N. Sparhawk
Thomas Cushing
John Hancock
Sam. Watts-house
Wm. Phillips for }
Abigail Brownfield }
Wilm Pepperrell
Samuel Adams
A. Oliver jun.
Gawen Brown.

Province of *Massachusets-Bay*,

SEAL. To the Honorable ANDREW OLIVER, Esq; one of the Proprietors and Petitioners above-mentioned, Greeting.

IN His Majesty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) the Proprietors of the Tract of common and undivided Land abovementioned and described, to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal this Third Day of June, *Anno Domini*, 1768, *and in the Eighth Year of his Majesty's Reign.*

S. DANFORTH, Justice of the Peace throughout the said Province.

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

June 8. 1768. ANDR^W OLIVER.

TO BE SOLD *Reasonable*,

Or LET *on a Lease of Seven or more Years*,

An Iron Forge or Finery at *Uxbridge*, at present with two Fire Places, but another can easily be made, and another Mill erected for a Trip Hammer. With a Farm of about 250 Acres, of which about 50 are improved. It has thereon a Dwelling-House, Barn, Coal-House, Smith's Shop and House for Workmen, &c.

It is exceedingly well situated for the Sale of Bar Iron and for a Store to supply the Country round with Necessaries; lies on the Oxford and County Roads. The Country is full of young Wood for Coal, is 27 Miles from *Providence*, 45 from *Boston*, and 30 from a New Pig Metal Furnace at *Hardwick*.

N.B. The said FORGE and other Buildings are Repairing and will be soon fit for Work, &c.

Enquire of *Samuel Read* of *Uxbridge*, or *John Merrett*, near *Providence*, to know further.

To be sold by T. *and* J. FLEET, *in Cornhill*,

The Manual Exercise

As ordered by his MAJESTY in 1764, and now practis'd by the Troops in America.

Together with

PLANS and EXPLANATIONS

Of the Method generally performed at REVIEWS.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

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